The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,539.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

	May.		June.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Negapatam	3
" Carwar	26	" Madras	6
" Narrakal	28	" Coconada	8
" Tuticorin	29	" Vizagapatam	9
" Colombo	30	" Bimlipatam	9
" Galle	31	" Gopalpore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	12

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to end of August the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th May 1870, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Bussorah	4
" Kurrachee	20	" Mahomerah	4
" Guadur	21	" Fao	4
" Muscat	24	" Bushire	7
" Bunder Abbas	26	" Linga	9
" Linga	27	" Bunder Abbas	11
" Bushire	30	" Muscat	13
" Fao	31	" Guadur	15
" Mahomerah	31	" Kurrachee	18
Arrive Bussorah June	1	Arrive Bombay	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 9th May, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 s. s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Donkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food)
To Aden	£23	£15	£4
" Suez	38	22	8
" Port Said	40	24	9
" Messina	48	33	12
" Naples	50	35	13
" Leghorn	53	36	15
" Genoa	53	36	15

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.
Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£25	£15	£5
" Suez	£40	£22-10	8
" Port Said	£42	£24	8
" Marseilles	£56	£38	14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.
The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.
The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.
Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.
In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 2,500 Tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class ... £55
Second Class ... £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 15th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:
First Class ... £13 | Second Class ... £9
Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.
REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

STEAM TO LONDON via COLOMBO AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine First-class Screw Steamer EMMA ASH, J. C. Parker. 1,139 tons register, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for the above destination on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, and has excellent accommodation for 15 first-class and 6 second-class passengers.

For freight to Colombo and for passage to Colombo and London apply to PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 9th May 1870.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. R., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17TH MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers:—

RATES OF PASSAGE—1ST CLASS.

To Suez ... £ 30
" Port Said ... £ 32
" Liverpool ... £ 45
} Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be obtained on board at moderate rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S.S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez, First Class ... £ 40 Second Class ... £ 23
To Liverpool do. ... £ 60 Do. do. ... £ 40

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 15th May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 14th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 14th idem, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th May 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchars, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee, Unjunwell, Rutnagherry, Jeytapoor, | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship COSPATRICK, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Elmslie without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th May 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published To-morrow,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

NOTICE.—The s. s. CORDOVA, having engaged a full Cargo, WILL SAIL PUNCTUALLY on 17th, as advertised. She has still room for a few 1st Class Passengers.

The ALICE will sail about 26th instant.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship SYDNEY EGGERS, Richardson, Master, from London, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their goods as they come to hand.

In cases where boats are not sent the goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th May 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Barque CASSANDRA, J. Peters, Master, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their goods, failing which they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders to be sent to the undersigned for counter-signature.

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
C. E. BENN, Joint Manager,

Bombay, 12th May 1870. Agents.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. HARRY W. WILLIANS to CONDUCT the BUSINESS of this Company during my temporary absence at Galle.

HENRY M. COLLINS,
Manager, Indian Branch.

Bombay, 12th May 1870.

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS.

GOLD AND IVORY PENCIL CASES.

WIRE GAUZE, 2 feet wide, sold by the foot.

KNIFE CLEANING MACHINE.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

ICE FOR SALE.—The EGITTO, from Genoa, expected to arrive on the 17th inst., will bring about Twenty Tons PURE ALPINE ICE, packed in Casks, most convenient for removal to up-country stations.—Apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1870.

FOR SALE, a Clincher-built BOAT, Sliding Gunter Rigged, 20 feet long and 6 feet Beam, pulls well and is a fast sailer, has just been thoroughly repaired and renovated, has two masts, sails complete, 6 oars yoke and tiller; can be seen on application to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS, BY EVERY MAIL.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RECENTLY RECEIVED.

POCKET RULES.

Buck's "Multum in Parvo," two feet, four-fold Pocket Rules, with bevelled edges, and ten different scales, from fiftieths upwards.

Boxwood with electrum joints ... Rs. 5 8
Ivory do do ... " 15 0

MONEY BELTS,

Of fine canvass, with four pockets, leather flaps and straps—very useful to the traveller, Rs. 4-0—the size should be sent.

MEDICAL THERMOMETERS,
By Negretti and Zambra,

In German silver case ... Rs. 12 8
In Ivory Case ... " 10 8
Oval Boxwood Pocket Thermometers, made especially for travellers ... " 6 8

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES,

Two or three exceedingly fine instruments, by Elliott, selected especially by an experienced hand, in solid leather case, Rs. 85.

A VARIETY OF OTHER GLASSES by different makers, from Rs 25 upwards.

ALBUMS FOR ARMS, CHESTS & MONOGRAMS,

Elegantly bound in morocco, gilt edged, tooled, and lettered, Rs. 5-8.

SCRAP AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Attention is especially invited to a large and elegant assortment of the above, varying in size and quality from Rs. 3-8 upwards.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations. 2 Vols.	17	8
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Annual Register, 1870	11	4
Recollections of Eton	7	8
Robinson's Alpine Flowers	7	8
Von Sybel's French Revolution	30	0
General Cavalié Mercer's Diary of the Waterloo Campaign. 2 Vols.	13	4
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Hardwicke's Shilling Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, House of Commons ...each	0	10
Cavalry Regulations, 1869	2	0
Musketry Regulations, 1870	0	10
Grote's Greece. New edition, Vols 1 to 6	22	8
Rural and City Life, by old Boomerang	3	12
The Sacristan's Household, a Tale	3	12
Concordance to Tennyson	4	12
Parliamentary Report of the Sanitary Commission	3	4
Rouse's Practical Man	5	12
Jenning's The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries	6	12
Marlow's Works, edited by Cunningham	3	4
British Dramatist. Nimmo's edn.	3	4
Glenny's Manual of Practical Gardening	3	8
Nautical Almanac, 1869-1870-1871 ...each	2	0
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts	6	12
Temple Bar, Vols. 27, 28 ...each	3	8
Smith's Wealth of Nations	3	4
Johnston's Royal Atlas	72	0
——— Handy Royal Atlas	33	0
Eastwick's Translation of Prem Sagar	7	8
Wharton's Law Lexicon	25	0
Stevens on Stowage	13	4
Trotter's History of the British Empire in India. 2 Vols.	20	0
Grady's Mahommedan Law	8	12
Tanner's Index of Diseases and their Treatment	6	12
Hamley's Lady Lee's Widowhood	1	8
Forbes' Ikheoon us Safa	7	12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS' MYSTERY of EDWIN DROOD. Part I. may now be had on payment of the subscription for the whole series of twelve numbers.

In Bombay ... Rs. 7 2
Up-Country ... 8 10

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 12th May 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors of the Company, to FILE their CLAIMS with me on or before the SIXTH day of JUNE next, that the same may be examined and adjusted if found correct. No Claim will be entertained unless sent on by that date.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SEVEN per share, for the year ending 28th February 1870, WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of May 1870, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the above Company, at the Agent's Office, No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, up to 16th May 187 , for the supply at the Mill, by Contract, of the MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES during the year 1870.

Schedules of Articles, for which tenders are invited, and terms or conditions of Contract can be obtained on application at the Agent's Office.

Parties may tender for one or more complete parts or classes at their option, but not for a portion of a part or class.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the Company, and the words, "Tenders for Miscellaneous Articles" be written on the Cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JELA, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

ESTATE of the late MAJOR E. VALENTINE, 109th Regiment.—All persons indebted to, or having claims against, the above Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within ONE MONTH of this date.

F. C. DONNE, Captain, 109th Regt.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Mooltan, 7th May 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his Office, at Tanna, up to noon, the 20th of May 1870, for the REPAIRS of ROADS, TANKS, WELLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., in the several Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and all further information obtained, on personal application during Office hours.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna, 3rd May 1870.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 4 P. M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 16th instant, the following VESSELS:—

H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

H. M. Steam Tug WADALIA, of 100 Tons and 20 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms and Conditions of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of 69 LOW-SIDED WAGONS, the Company supplying the Iron work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon. The Wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern Wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Low-sided Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, 7th May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 200 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the IRON WORK.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will be given to one Contractor or Firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla. Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 14th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

T. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 2nd May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

First, Second and (G. I. P.) third and E. I. R. INTERMEDIATE CLASS TICKETS are NOW ISSUED between the principal Stations on both Railways.

Goods Traffic of all kinds is also now received at all Goods Stations on the G I P Railway for transmission to any Goods Stations on the East Indian Railway, and vice versa.

The fares and rates of each Company to or from Jubbulpoor (but without terminals for Goods at that place) are added together to make up the through fares and rates.

Consignments of Goods of more than two tons in weight are sent through to their destination on either Line in the wagons in which they are originally loaded.

The classification of the several descriptions of Goods is the same on both Railways except that on and after the 2nd June next the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G I P. Railway at the class rates stated below when such Goods are invoiced through to or from East Indian Railway stations, viz.

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Ebony, Embroidery, Glassware (packed), Globes, Millinery, Opium, and Silk—Fourth Class.

Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages in cases, Cotton (Piece Goods), Crape, Earthenware (except country-made Pots and Chatties), Hosiery, Linen, Twist (not pressed), Wearing Apparel, Woollens—Third Class.

Corks, Hides (wet), Indigo, Military Stores of all kinds, and Tea—Second Class.

Earthenware, country-made Pots and Chatties only, Fish (dry), Hide (loose and dry), Jagree, Leaves of all kinds, Railway Keys, Sugar (not candied), and Vegetables (perishable)—First Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (Fodder), Manure and Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Until the 2nd June these articles when booked through will be charged on the G I P Railway at the class rate entered opposite them respectively in the G I P Company's Classification List.

These arrangements will remain in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.
All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.
No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0*	Silver Neck, with ** (double star) but not so dry	40 0
	HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0*	Scharlachberg ditto 1832	32 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0*	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
30 0*	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES.	
20 0	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice, We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
	BRANDIES.	
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
	SAUTERNES.	
28 0	Sauterne ... 18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen ... Quarts.
" 12 " ... Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
Just arrived in prime condition.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24 "
Ditto three Stars	29 "
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 "
Ditto two Stars	24 "
Ditto three Stars	29 "
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17 per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18 per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15 "
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5-8 "
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8 "
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8 "
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0 "
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8 "
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0 "

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of
BURGUNDY
are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good, for diluting.

Pommard ... per doz. Rs 18
Baune ... " " 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.
Quarts ... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts ... Rs. 36 Pints ... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.
No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.
Club Sherry ... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

			Rs. a.
Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8 0
Do	"	qts	9 0
Do (old)	"	qts	10 8
Do do	"	pts	6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	"	qts	12 0
Do ditto	"	pts	7 0
St. Julien do	"	qts	13 0
Do do	"	pts	7 8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30 0
Sherries from			16 to 24 0
BRANDY.			
Hennessy's 3 Stars ***	per doz.		Rs. 30 0
Do 2 do **	"		24 0
Do 1 do *	"		21 0
Martell's	"		23 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	"	qts	30 0
Do do do	"	pts	16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	"	pts	16 0
Whisky (Irish)	"	pts	15 0
Maraschino	"	pts	8 0
BEER.			
Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do do	"	pts	4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	"	qts	5 0
Do do do	"	pts	3 4
PORTER.			
Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5 0
Do do	"	pts	3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	"	qts	15 0
Do do	"	pts	8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ... (Labelled)		74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	"	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	"	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.
These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale ... Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale ... Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale ... White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd " RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON ... Gold capsule ... per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN ... Black capsule ... "	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER ... Blue capsule ... "	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE ... Yellow capsule ... "	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN ... Green capsule ... "	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ... Red capsule ... "	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ... White capsule ... "	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES ... Red capsule ... "	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED.—CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen ... Rs. 32
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

JUST LANDED.—CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen ... Rs. 18
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies.

Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green " " 19 "
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow " " 24 "

LEGGATT & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.
TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.
SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.
PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liabl to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED, an OVERSEER for the Local Funds Department, Nassick. Salary Rs. 120, with Travelling Allowance. A thorough knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, Plan Drawing, and Estimating is required.

Applications to be made, personally or by letter, to the LOCAL FUNDS ENGINEER, Nassick.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, as OFFICES, a convenient RANGE of ROOMS in Bruce Lane with separate entrance. Also with the above or separately a spacious Godown.
FORBES & Co.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Malabar Hill, TO BE LET, to 15th October next, 120 Land's End Road, Lower Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 350 per mensem. Apply to Mr. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO THE
RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF
POONA.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with the wishes of numerous constituents and to meet the convenience of the Residents and Visitors, we purpose opening a BRANCH at POONA, on the 1st June, for the ensuing season.

Having made favourable arrangements, we are enabled to offer Wines and Spirits at our Bombay prices.

In soliciting the commands of the Residents and Visitors of Poona, we would remark, that the favourable reception that has been accorded to us in Bombay, gives us every confidence that all Wines, &c. supplied by us in Poona, will give satisfaction.

Orders for Beer will be executed in Bombay only, as heretofore.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE,
By SMITH and BECK,

with mechanical stage, rectangular movements, circular movements, and top sliding plate, with spring clip for holding the object.

Rackwork adjustment to draw tubes for regulating the apart of eye-pieces to suit different observers.

Stand Condenser, Flat and Concave Mirrors with ar obtaining oblique lights, Parabolic Speculum, Polarising P Shadbolt's Turn Table for making Cement Cells, Boo Microscope Lamp, Dipping Tubes, Zoophyte Trough, A Box or Animalculæ Cage, Stage Forceps, and all necessary apparatus, a large number of Objects and spare Object Glasses, Gr and Henfrey's Micrographic Dictionary. The Microscope its Revelations by Dr. Carpenter. The Art of preparing mounting Microscopic Objects, by Davis.

*** This is one of the most beautifully finished and comp instruments ever imported into India, it has many extra tings not above enumerated, and is fitted on a revolving table with glass shade.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures
SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

THE IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
| All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs.
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut.	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	13
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire," for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	60
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	30

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	2
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers, small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	2
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	12

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

	Rs.		Rs.
Large Selection on hand of various sizes and patterns, from	5	to	25
Magnifying Glasses for examining Photographs and other works of Art	2	to	18

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9¼ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ... from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ... Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning it has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

	Rs.
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11¼ by 8¾ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QUARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather ... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	38
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES rising, and Government Paper drooping.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
210,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	67½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Iss. Issue	202½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered MercantileBk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	20	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	131
80,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	775
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,860
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	755
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,350
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do. Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
3,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	620
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Sh ...	100

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,725
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,095
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	200
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,200
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	320

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	7 0 nl.
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	590
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,550
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	500
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	7,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,810
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,010
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	400
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
.5	3½	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
			East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114⅞
Five per cent	107⅞
Four per cent	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103⅞
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106⅞
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Carolas	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
Five-Franc Pieces	" 203
Bar Silver	" 106-1
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 16
Australian Gold	" 196-76

CALCUTTA.—7TH MAY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs.98-4, and 98-6, or Rs.1-12 to 1-10 discount

4½ per cents of 1870, at Rs. 105-4 and 105-6.

5½ per cents heavy amounts at Rs. 114-12.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures at from Rs. 108-8 to 109-0.

In shares :—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 131.

East Indian Railway Stock, about £2,000 at Rs. 247 per £20.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, several batches, at Rs. 320, for cash.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Powell, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment K. O. B., on leave, from Bareilly.

Thomas, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment K. O. B, on leave, from Bareilly.

Peile, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.

Barras, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mehidpore.

Baker, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Mahableshwur

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* May 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. S. Mignon, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon B. Williamson, M.B., of the Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., having, under the orders of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, proceeded on duty to England, the following arrangements are ordered, with effect from the 13th April last :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. Macdonald, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, to act as Secretary in charge of those Departments, during Colonel Marriott's absence on duty, or until further orders.

Captain A. R. Hoskins, R.A., to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, vice Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald.

Captain W. A. Baker, R.E., Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, from the 15th May 1870.

Consequent on the return of Captain H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, second class, from furlough, the following alterations are ordered in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from the date of his arrival at Bombay, i. e. 11th April 1870 :—

Captain H. R. M VanHeythuysen, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Major A. M. Shewell, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain J. Hibbert, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, second class.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Captain C. S. Steward, 3rd Squadron Officer 4th Regiment Madras L. C, for 18 months.

Lieutenant F. Hole, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant A. C. Williams, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

The name of Lieutenant Colonel (Major General Retired List) George Cator Stockley, who retired from the Service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry by the death of Colonel (General) Charles Butler James on the 21st February 1870.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered with effect from the 25th March, consequent on the return from furlough on sick certificate to Europe of Conductor John Murray :—

Acting Conductor John McIntosh to Sub-Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor John Edward Humphreys to Magazine Sergeant.

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Salaman is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 29th April 1870, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

Major W. H. Blowers, Acting Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, performed the duties of Military Paymaster, Poona Circle, in addition to his own, from the 2nd April 1870, on departure of Captain Turner to take charge of the office of Presidency Paymaster, to the 4th idem, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Day, both days inclusive.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Crowley, Acting second Extra Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Parr, Acting Assistant Resident, Baroda, in charge Umreilly, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence.

Captain G. R. Goodfellow assumed charge of his duties as Acting Special Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Rajkote and Gondul States, on the 28th April 1870.

Mr. Kursondass Mooljee received charge of the Limree State on the same date, and will continue in charge until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification dated the 2nd May 1870, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of India, to appoint Mr. William Heurtley Newnham to act as Joint Sessions Judge at Poona.

Captain W. H Wilson, Acting District Superintendent of Police at Kaira, has passed with credit the examination prescribed for Assistant District Superintendents of Police by Government Notification of the 8th July 1858.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, delivered over charge of the Tanna Adawlut to his Assistant, M. E. Cordeaux, on the 4th instant.

Mr. Narrayen Mahadeo Parmanund assumed charge of the office of Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, on the 7th instant, after office hours.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has allowed Mr. Jaisuttiabodrao Tirmulrao, Canarese Interpreter and Translator, Appellate Side, privilege leave of absence for two months, from 8th April 1870.

Messrs. W. M. P. Coghlan and F. D. Melvill respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmedabad District Court on the 9th instant.

Mr. F. D. Melvill, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, made the necessary declaration of office as required by Bombay Act VI. of 1866, on the 9th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. S. Fitz Gerald, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed two months' sick leave under Section 11 and Clause 1 of Section 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Messrs. J. W. Walker and W. S. Forman to act as second class Deputy Collectors in Sind.

Mr. S. W Tyndall, Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed 14 days' preparatory leave in extension of that granted him in Government Notification dated 4th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Atmaram Sadasiva Jayakur has been appointed to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, from the 12th ultimo, vice Surgeon Major Wyllie, temporarily appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Northern Division, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon H. J. Dann received charge of the Medical, Civil, Police, and Jail duties at Ahmednuggur on the 30th ultimo, after office hours, from Surgeon A. N. E. Riddell.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain F. J. Smith, R.E., to act as Executive Engineer, Lower Narra.

Lieutenant J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., to be Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend J. H T. Blunt, M. A., is appointed to act as Chaplain of Kurrachee, until further orders.

The Reverend S Stead, M. A., is appointed Joint Chaplain of Poona in the place of the Reverend J. H. T. Blunt.

The Reverend A. H. Onslow, B. A., is appointed to act as Chaplain of Deolalee, visiting occasionally the Garrison of Asseerghur.

The Reverend M. M. Ross, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, having returned to duty on the 6th March last, the unexpired portion of the commuted furlough leave granted him under date the 18th January 1869, is cancelled from the date of return.

The Reverend John Paton, now doing duty in Poona, is transferred to Bombay, consequent on the return of Reverend Mr. Ross.

The Reverend D. Macpherson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years under Section 3 Chapter 1 of the Furlough Rules of 12th August 1868.

The Reverend W. Middleton, Assistant Chaplain, Kurrachee, having returned to duty on the 28th April last, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him on the 28th March last is cancelled.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 11th May 1870.

With the sanction of Government, a squadron of Poona Horse will be detached to Kulladgee for duty instead of to Sholapoor as previously ordered : on their arrival the Detachment Native Infantry will rejoin its Head Quarters. This move will be effected on the opening of the next season, by the General Officer Commanding Poona Division, in communication with the Brigadier General Commanding Belgaum Districts.

Staff Assistant Surgeon T. G. Bolster is appointed to the medical charge of the invalids, &c., proceeding to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, per ship Dilbaree.

The six months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Colonel C. T. Franklin, C. B., 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, by G. O. C. No. 175 of 1870, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

49th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon C. Watling to Mount Aboo, from 20th April to 20th May 1870, on medical certificate.

95th Foot.—Captain C. F. Parkinson, to England, overland, from the date of departure, to appear before a medical Board.

47th Regiment N. I.—Captain A.H. Deavis, from 12th March 1870 to 11th July 1870, on private affairs, under para. 25, of the furlough rules of 1868.

49th Foot.—Quarter Master C. J. Kerridge to England, from date of embarkation preparatory to retirement from the service.

3rd Hussars.—Lieutenant J. W. D. Hilton, in extension to remain at Matheran, from 17th April to 15th May 1870, on medical certificate.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Regiment N. I.—Ensign M. James, 59th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

12th Regiment N. I.—Lieut.-Colonel Muter, Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from date of departure of Lieut.-Colonel Piers, on furlough.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain A. P. Currie, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Moore.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India,* May 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. T. F. W. Smith, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 11th April.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State having, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 5th section of the Indian Councils Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap 67, appointed Mr. Barrow Helbert Ellis, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and a vacancy having occurred in the said Council by the resignation of the Hon'ble G. N. Taylor, Mr. Ellis has this day (May 2) taken the oaths and his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Notification, dated the 31st March last, permitting Surgeon-Major W. Williamson, in temporary civil medical charge of Saugor, in the Central Provinces, to resign his appointment, and nominating Surgeon-Major G. F. Trimnell to act in that post, is hereby cancelled.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. Ford, C.S.I., to resign the Civil Service from the 10th December 1869.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Mr. J. S. Carstairs to officiate as Registrar of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal in its appellate Jurisdiction, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd ultimo.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Knight, to be the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. Sir Richard Couch took his seat on the 26th April.

Lieutenant R. V. Riddell, R E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, in charge of No 5 Topographical Party, Bundelcund Survey, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 2nd May.

Dr. J. M. Cuningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, rejoined his appointment from the privilege leave granted to him on the 24th April last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rai Debee Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Raepore, in the Central Provinces, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate, for six months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

In consequence of the return from sick leave to Europe of Colonel D. Brown, Commissioner of Tenasserim, the following arrangements in the British Burmah Commission are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, with effect from the 18th March 1870 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Ryan, officiating Commissioner of Tenasserim, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade.

Major A. G. Duff, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd, but officiating in the 1st grade, to revert to his position of Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade, but officiating in the 2nd grade.

The services of Major A. G. Duff, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd, but officiating in the 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon.

Mr. E. Faulkner, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade in the Telegraph Department, Madras Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 25th January 1870.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—From G. G. O. No. 430, dated 19th April 1870, appointing Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General, omit the word " temporary."

Captain John Goodeve Barlow, of the late 54th Regiment, Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for twenty months.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal : he is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Assistant Surgeon Fokeer Chunder Ghose,—arrived at Fort William, 13th April 1870.

The services of Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M.D., of the Medical Department, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon A. R. Waghorn, in medical charge of the 3rd Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Lascelles Dennys, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Colonel, from 20th May 1870.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is notified for general information :—

No 80 of the 13th April 1870.—Placing the services of Assistant Surgeon L. C Nanney, of the Madras Medical Establishment, and lately officiating in medical charge of the 6th Infantry, Hydrabad Contingent, at the disposal of the Civil Department for employment as officiating Civil Surgeon of Akola, with charge of the jail at that station.

The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Military Account Department :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) O. Hamilton, Deputy Paymaster, to be Paymaster, and attached to the Allahabad Circle with effect from the 3rd April 1870,—the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hunter exceeded the prescribed period of leave to Europe ; and to officiate as Presidency Paymaster during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. F. M. Mundy, or until further orders.

Captain M. C. Perreau, officiating Deputy Paymaster, to officiate as Paymaster, Allahabad Circle, vice Colonel Hamilton.

Lieutenant H. H. P. Cowper, officiating Deputy Paymaster Presidency Circle, to officiate as Deputy Paymaster, Allahabad Circle, vice Captain Perreau.

The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Captain W. G. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd class ; and Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—from 9th April 1870, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain O. M. Graham, officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, or until further orders.

Major A. W. Motagu, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—from the 15th April 1870, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain W. G. Smith, officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, or until further orders.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal : they are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Assistant Surgeon Olliver Thomas Duke, M.B., Assistant Surgeon William Napier Keefer, and Assistant Surgeon William Flood Murray, M.B.,—arrived at Fort William on the 27th April 1870.

Captain Divie Henry Robertson, of the General List, Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for twenty months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rose, S.C., officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, 2nd grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces.

Captain G. Newmarch, R.E., Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure. Captain Newmarch assumed charge of the office of Controller on the afternoon of the 11th April 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 2nd May 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion 6th Foot.—Captain E. Lloyd to be Major, from the 12th November 1867.

2nd Battalion 25th Foot.—Captain W. H. Henzell to be Major, from the 12th April 1870.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Parish, C. B., to be Colonel, from the 9th March 1870.

Colonel A. Robinson, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Dinapore for general duty.

Lieutenant C. Bowling, 58th Foot, is permitted to visit the hills north of Deyrah or Cashmere, with reference to the leave granted him by G. O. C. C. of the 18th ultimo.

Staff Assistant Surgeon C E. Wikeley is appointed to the medical charge of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depot, vice Assistant Surgeon A. S. Russell, M.D., Royal Horse Artillery.

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon J. V. T. Malcolm, M.D., 7th Hussars, to the medical charge of the Sealkote Military Prison, was from 18th August 1865, and not 18th August 1869, as notified in G. O. C. C. of the 24th December last.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 8th April, appointing Staff Surgeon G. P. M. Woodward, M.D., temporarily to the charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals British Forces, from the 7th idem, consequent on the death of Doctor W. H. Jephson, M D.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 3rd March last, appointing Assistant Surgeon A Lewis, M.D., 4th Hussars, to the medical charge of the Divisional Staff, vice Assistant Surgeon R W. Berkeley, Royal Horse Artillery, transferred to Royal Artillery, serving at Umballa.

Dated the 31st March last, directing Assistant Surgeon M. Cogan, Royal Artillery, arrived with convalescents from Muttra and Agra, to proceed in medical charge of all convalescents proceeding from Meerut to Landour.

Dated the 4th April, making the following arrangements :—

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Maunsell, M.D., Royal Horse Artillery, joined at Meerut for duty with the Convalescent Depot at Landour, to relieve Assistant Surgeon M. Cogan of the medical charge of the detachment of convalescents proceeding to Landour, on or about the 8th idem.

Assistant Surgeon M. Cogan, Royal Artillery, to report himself to the Deputy Inspector General British Forces for duty.

Jhelum Division Order, dated the 30th March last, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Ambrose, M.D., 58th Foot, to do duty with the working party of his corps, proceeding to the hills.

Presidency District Order, dated the 11th April, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon G. E. Dobson, M.B, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, to proceed to Chinsurah, and relieve Dr. Best of the medical charge of the depot.

Dated the 12th April, directing Staff Surgeon Major T. Best, in medical charge Chinsurah Depot, on being relieved to proceed to Meean Meer, and take temporary charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals British Forces, Lahore circle.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 23rd November last, appointing Assistant Surgeon R. Mantell, M.B., 9th Bengal Cavalry, to take medical charge of the 21st Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon K. M. Downie, M.B.

Mooltan Brigade Order, dated the 25th March last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel G. Strangways, Bengal Infantry, on the departure of the Brigadier General commanding, on inspection duty.

Saugor Station Order, dated the 31st March last, appointing Surgeon Major G. F. Trimnell, 40th Madras Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Station Staff, vice Surgeon G. O. Baillie, M. D., late officiating Medical Storekeeper.

Benares Garrison Order, dated the 1st April, directing Captain T. D. Madden, Adjutant 5th Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Station Staff, in addition to his regimental duties on departure of Captain W. G. Cubitt, V.C., and pending arrival of Captain R. S. Robertson, 31st Native Infantry.

96th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 28th March last, appointing Lieutenant T. J. M Dunlop acting Quartermaster, with effect from the 26th idem, vice Quartermaster G. Garland, deceased.

31st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 12th March last, directing Captain F Tweddell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to continue to act as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 7th idem, there being no other officer available.

45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 24th March last, appointing Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell, 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Ensign A. J. Corse-Scott, relieved.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain C, S. S, Taylor, (C Battery, F Brigade,) to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving battery to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant W. R. Strike, (E Battery, A Brigade,) to Murree, from the 20th April to the 19th October, on medical certificate.

21st Hussars.—Cornet J. A. Ramsay, to England, by overland route from Bombay, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull, to the hills north of Deyrab, from the 16th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Colclough, (8th Brigade,) to Mussoorie, from the 16th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Bent, (8th Brigade,) to Cashmere, for three months, on private affairs, from date of leaving Lucknow.

Captain and Local Major A. Darling, (E Battery, 16th Brigade,) to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain W. L. Yonge, (F Battery, 8th Brigade,) to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon R. Marshall, (8th Brigade,) to Bombay, from the 15th April to the 15th May, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Captain W. F. Kerr, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

12th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Ensign G. L. Eliot, (2nd Wing Subaltern 38th Native Infantry, on probation,) to Calcutta, from date of availing himself of it to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign D. Raymond, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant J. R. G. Buchanan, (officiating Instructor of Musketry,) to Kheree, from the 1st May to the 31st July, on private affairs.

36th Foot.—Ensign H. H. Swetenham, to Calcutta, from the 15th May to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant H. Weatherby, to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 20th April to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. T. Cantley, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant and Local Captain J. L Hewson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, (3rd Battalion.)—Ensign H. J. Hope-Edward to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

95th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. Atkinson, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

96th Foot.—Captain A. G. H. Church, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. (This cancels the six months' leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 23rd March last, p. 120.)

General List, Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. W. R. Becher, (Adjutant 16th Bengal Cavalry,) to Murree, on medical certificate, from the 18th April to the 18th October, under the Rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Colonel C. Jackson, (doing duty at Peshawur,) to Cashmere, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Bradford, officiating 2nd in Command 8th Native Infantry, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Captain H. McD. DeW. Douglas, (attached to the 26th Native Infantry,) to Kussowlie and the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from date of leaving regiment to the 1st October, under the Rules of 1868.

British Medical Department.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Pardon, M.B., (attached to the Royal Artillery, Lucknow,) to Kussowlie, on medical certificate, from the 3rd April to the 3rd October.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—STAFF CORPS.

The following letter, dated 5th April 1870, from the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, is published for guidance :—

" With reference to your letter No. 1706F, dated 26th January 1870, and to previous correspondence, on the subject of the pay of officers who have not passed the higher standard examination in the native languages, and are attached to native regiments as Squadron or Wing Subalterns, as probationers for the Staff Corps, I am desired to acquaint you that a Cavalry officer so situated and attached to a native corps, whether of Cavalry or Infantry, will draw his full regimental pay and allowances, which includes horse allowance.

" An officer of Infantry so attached will, when with an Infantry regiment, draw full regimental pay without horse allowance, but will be granted horse allowance for one horse when attached to a Cavalry corps.

" Cavalry officers, situated like Lieutenant * * of Her Majesty's * * Lancers, who have passed the higher examination, and are merely attached to native corps to qualify for civil employ, and who are liable of course at any time during their probationary term to revert to regimental duty, will be allowed regimental pay and allowances, including horse allowance, during the probationary period. Such cases will be extremely rare."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Clara	Nelson	London, December 22.
	Sydney Eggers	Richardson	London, January 12.
	M. M. S. Earl Canning	Tolputt	Goa, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Emeu (s)	Perrins	China, &c.

The ship Bates Family, Hogg, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Alice, to Liverpool via the Canal.

Ship Kate Gregory, to Moulmein.

Ship River Lune, to Liverpool.

Ship City of Richmond, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel	Commander	From
7	Moulmein (s)	Hansard	Akyab, May 4
	Codabux	Row	Bombay, February 16
	Himalaya	Hawkins	Mauritius, March 20
	Early Morn	Ridge	Singapore, April 1
	Cherwell	Harris	—
8	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Singapore, April 22
10	Simla (s)	—	Liverpool
	Saint Monan	—	London

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel	Commander	Destination
7	Odessa (s)	—	—
	Derbyshire	—	—
8	Ophir	—	—

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words " via Brindisi " and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each

Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words " via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, May 25.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on May 23.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 16 and 28.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

22nd May, 15th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TARKINGTON—May 7th, at Khundwah, the wife of Mr. William Edward Tarkington, in charge of Rest-houses, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

IRONSIDE—May 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Ironside, of a son.

OGBOURNE—May 8th, at No. 5, Chowringhee Road, the wife of C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—SMITH—April 28th, at Mozufferpore, by the Rev. Mr. Greenfield, William Smith, Esq., to Alice Annie, youngest daughter of the late Captain William Henderson Smith, 61st B. N I.

DEATH.

PINKERTON—May 3rd, at 125, Bow Bazaar Street, Boitackhanah, Calcutta, Catherine Lyle, the beloved wife of R. Pinkerton, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Lepage and Co., architects and builders.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CALLWELL—May 7th, at Fort St. George, the wife of Captain Callwell, 45th Regiment " Sherwood Foresters," of a daughter.

IRVINE—May 2nd, in Bellary, the wife of Octavius Butler Irvine, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son, still-born.

STANDEN—May 6th, at Fort St. George, the wife of Major Douglas Standen, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the " Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870.

LORD MAYO is surely one of those " men on horseback" applauded by the worshippers of heroes. He will be known, not only as the great Tax-Compeller, but as the Galloping Viceroy. Napoleon, before he grew fat, was wont to show a like activity, riding from fifty to sixty miles a day and seeing everything for himself. But Lord Mayo at forty-eight is, in point of endurance, quite the equal of Napoleon Bonaparte at twenty-eight, and a good rider, to boot, which the first Napoleon never was. In that, as in so many other respects, he was unlike the bold horseman who now occupies the French throne. Our taxing Viceroy has almost lived in the saddle from his youth up, and long before he came to India had the reputation of equaling Harry Lorrequer's heroes as a cross-country rider. If he is not quite the man for India, he is at least well qualified, in this respect, to be the man for Galway.

His Lordship's fortnight's work on horseback between Peshawur and Lahore, a remarkable performance in many ways, we recorded yesterday. Wellington spent many hours daily in the saddle, when on a campaign, and Napier has told us how Lord Fitzroy Somerset was the only man who could keep up with him on his famous ride to Sauroren ; but we doubt whether he ever made successively such journeys as the tireless equestrian who deducts money from our incomes to carry forward his extravagant public works. We should like a return of the horses used up in these forced marches. Here was the Viceroy at Peshawur on the 23rd of April, and on the 5th of May he is in Lahore, having visited Kohat, the Agrore valley, and Sealkote. Not a moment seems to have been lost. He starts at dawn from Peshawur, rides forty-two miles before breakfast, and gallops into Hurripore, four and twenty more, " in time for dinner." Then follows a rapid dash, through Abbotabad, into the Agrore valley ; and there, no doubt, like Prince Alfred when he got to Dehra, the Viceroy found in the mountains compensation for his gallops over the weary plains. But his greatest feat was the ride from Abbotabad to Murree—eighty-six miles ; not quite equal to Turpin's Ride to York, but a respectable performance for a promising young statesman of eight and forty. After a rest at Murree, he passed on to Pindee, went off at midnight for Jhelum, and left Jhelum at midnight for Sealkote ; riding along like the Wild Huntsman of the German legend. At Sealkote he received, in durbar, the Maharajah of Cashmere ; and let us hope was mindful of the tragedy told by Mr. Hayward, the dreadful narrative of the massacre at Madoori seven years ago. We need not follow the Viceroy from Sealkote to Lahore. We have said enough to emphasise a commendable activity which ought to impress the natives of the Punjab more than a slow and ceremonial progress. Lord Mayo cannot be called a light horseman ; but it is evident that he would have made an excellent aide-de-camp or leader of light cavalry, so far as hard-riding is a qualification for either post. But how he must knock up his suite !

No one ever denied that the British soldier could fight, endure hardships, and perform incredible feats of valour. He always has held, and deservedly so, a great reputation for courage and dogged perseverance ; he never knows, in fact, when he is beaten. This no doubt is a highly satisfactory state of things, but experience has proved that the above qualities are not all that are required to make a soldier in these days. Formerly a soldier was a mere machine, he had everything done for him, everything provided for him ; beyond the drill and fighting he had little or nothing to do. It gradually, however, dawned upon the public that this was a very undesirable state of things, that the men, at all times expensive both to obtain and keep, contracted evil ways, wild dissolute habits, and rapidly became unfit, through excesses, to serve. This touched the national purse, and made the taxpayers reflect whether no remedy existed. The helplessness of our soldiers to assist themselves in such simple matters as cooking their own dinners, and making their own clothes, encamping under adverse circumstances in as comfortable a manner as possible, with many other details too numerous to mention, when compared with the condition of the soldiers of continental nations, was very conspicuous indeed. The remedy proposed was the institution of regimental workshops, and inducements were also held out to the men to improve themselves by the establishment of reading-rooms, libraries, gymnasia, and the like. Steadily supported, these institutions as steadily progressed, and at the present day that helplessness which formerly existed, and was so much to be deprecated has, to some extent, passed away. Still the cry is " Forward." Much remains to be done, the condition of the British soldier can still be much improved, he can be rendered yet more independent of external aid, must be taught to be able to supply still more of his own wants and necessities before he becomes entirely independent. The more this teaching is carried out, the more will the line which at present separates the military and civil part of our population disappear, until at last the soldier will be able to take his lot with equal fortune, or at all events equal chances of it, in either rank.

Unfortunately, at present, to say that a man is a soldier, simply means that he is trained to obey, carry arms, fight, and perform no end of sentry duties ; and that for so doing he receives a certain stipend from Government. Good, but is it not a lamentable fact that, if we take away that man's profession of arms, in which, remember, no particular headwork or extraordinary intellect is required ; is it not, we say, a lamentable fact that by taking away his daily employment, we not only deprive him of his daily bread, but in nine cases out of ten he is cast adrift without the means of obtaining a livelihood : we can imagine no more wretched look-out on life than that of a soldier cast adrift, utterly unfit by the training of his original profession to enter into any new trade or calling. Improvement, great and marked, has taken place of late years in our care for soldiers, we administer now to their mental as well as to their physical requirements, and the more we put our shoulders to the wheel in this direction, the more directly will the results benefit us. It is now granted that by diminishing the expenditure incurred to promote the welfare of the soldier we diminish the efficiency of the army ; and this being so we cannot but rejoice that retrenchment is not about to undo what has been done in late years with so much expense, and with such good results. On the contrary, not only are the regimental workshops, libraries, &c., to be untouched, but arrangements are being made which will, if successful, render each regiment independent and complete of itself.

In Parliament, on 1st March last, Mr. Hanbury Tracy asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was intended to promulgate regulations for the employment of soldiers in trades connected with the supply of their own clothing, repair and construction of their own dwellings, &c ? From one who had set his heart on short enlistments for reasons which he eventually explained in his speech on the Army estimates, only one reply could be expected. Mr. Cardwell said that it had been decided to organise in each regiment, a corps of artisans in lieu of the pioneers as at present constituted : these men are to be exempt from ordinary fatigues. Permission, he added, had also been given to regiments and corps to execute their own barrack damages, tools had already been issued to twenty-six regiments, and a farther supply provided for in the Estimate : it was expected that these institutions would be self-supporting, and a committee had already been appointed to draw up a set of rules for guidance. This, if carried out, is not only a move in the right direction but a decidedly strong and good one. Stronger inducements than ever will now be offered to those that know trades to practice them, and to novices to learn them : work, and payment for that work, will never be wanting, and everything connected with the comfort, respectability, and efficiency of the regiment will come more immediately under the commanding officer's command than heretofore. The consequence will be, that finding he has to obtain from the regiment itself in kind that previously was supplied on payment, his interest will become greater, and improvements not so difficult to bring about. Regiment will vie with regiment for the standard of excellence in workmanship, and a healthy competition will be raised. Those anxious to learn a trade will have many and great opportunities of so doing, and each and all of the employed men will materially increase their daily pay. The benefits conferred upon the army by this boon are very many, and we have little doubt but that the results of the system will make themselves felt ere long. To those serving in India the introduction of this system will be a still greater boon, as it will supply constant and profitable labour to all willing to work, and serve to fill up many an idle hour which might otherwise hang heavily enough. Here, again, the regiments are more than ever pestered with trivial charges and checks, often followed by lengthy paper wars, all caused by the anxiety of certain departments to charge new prices for old articles, and by every corps being its own carpenter, joiner, tailor, &c., the vile system of barrack damages will receive a knockdown blow. The natives, too, to undersell whom the soldiers find so very difficult, nay, generally impossible, will not relish the order which takes so much in the way of contracts and petty repairs out of their hands, and their opposition, unimportant as it may at first seem, will be found to require some strong measures to meet ; of course arrangements can and will be made to dispose of any such difficulty, but those who have had any dealings with the class in question will be at no loss to read our meaning aright.

Such then will be the altered state of the British soldier under the new arrangements, provided they are really and liberally carried out. But we cannot conceal from ourselves a doubt concerning it : we all know how easy it is both to make and break promises ; it is true such arrangements as those we have mentioned must be in actual progress, or such an answer would never have been given to Mr. Hanbury Tracy's question, still, it remains to be seen whether Government will really, in these days, carry out the plan in all its details with strict integrity. As it stands the proposal is in every way beneficial to the soldier, and it will undoubtedly be a red letter day for the army when it is in full force, but we have not yet seen the rules under which the system is to work, or what the Pay Department may have to say thereto. The expense, to start with, will be considerable, and it will, moreover, be some little time before the concern can be self-supporting. Sir William Mansfield well nigh extinguished the regimental workshops by the tedious and complicated system of accounts he tried to introduce, necessary, he said, at the time to expedite their audit and save the State from unnecessary expense ; it is to be hoped that nothing of this sort will be brought forward to hamper in any way institutions which have for their aim the good of the soldier, and the efficiency of the army. A little carping, one or two audit checks, or the slightest show of stinginess on the part of the promoters, and the scheme itself receives a check it will take years to recover. Any of these hindrances the soldier regards as a breach of faith on the part of his superiors, he at once becomes suspicious, and the result is failure. On the other hand, if the difficulties, which invariably beset any new institution, are fairly met and smoothed away, if Government act with fairness and liberality, give a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and throw such work as they can into the hands of the men, it will be found that the men can, and always do, respond to second the endeavours of others to benefit them. Having everything to gain by the system the soldiers will, from the first, view it with favour, but once they get it into their heads that the authorities only employ them because they can by this means do the work cheaper, the scheme must and will fall to the ground. The success or failure of these institutions is entirely in the hands of Government, and it remains yet to be proved how far they intend to carry out the proposal. Once permanently established the scheme will reflect credit on its promoters, but if bound up by complications and red-tape it were far better left alone, as failure then becomes certain.

THE Rev. D. Macpherson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, has been allowed two years' furlough to Europe.

WE were surprised to read in the " Mofussilite" of a Chief of Jumkundee at Herat. According to the " Pioneer" it is to daughters of the Chief of " Jemshedee" that the Ameer's two sons have been betrothed.

THE Secretary of State for India has confirmed the rules regarding uncovenanted servants overstaying privilege leave, which are contained in the notification of the Financial Department, dated the 1st February 1870, and published in the " Gazette of India" of the 5th idem.

THE heat of the Punjab, it is found, is too great for silkworms' eggs, and even when kept in a reservoir, especially constructed for them, underground, they are dried up at the rate of forty per cent. This is the more curious, remarks the " Pioneer," as it is known that no amount of cold will kill them.

IT appears from the transactions of the Horticultural Society, Calcutta, that Baron Baronowsky has promised to reciprocate the courtesies and material help rendered to him by that body, by establishing scientific and commercial relations between it and the Agricultural Societies of Russia.

MR. J. C. WILLIAMS, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000 ; and Mr. John Hill Twigg, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Urdu, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

" At this season—so far, indeed, at any season in this country—we are liable," says the " Pioneer," " to an occasional case of cholera ; but by far the greater number of visitations are neither spasmodic nor epidemic, but imaginary. Of this latter form happily are the rumoured visitations at Cawnpore and Benares (which careful enquiry has determined have no existence whatever)."

FROM the Central Asian news to hand, it is impossible, says the " Pioneer," to gather more than the baldest and most inconsequent items. All reports agree in saying that the Russians are in force, and that Abdool Rahman Khan has gone from Samarcand. They also agree as to his general direction, but beyond this everything tends to make existing uncertainty more uncertain.

PERHAPS the " Englishman" is joking when it writes—" The Punjab being disposed of, public attention is now turned to Bengal, and a successor sought for to Mr. Grey." The chances at present are all in favour of the Finance Minister, against whose appointment not a voice will be raised. There is also a rumour afloat that Sir Richard is to be consoled by a Baronetcy for all the unpleasant things that have been said about him and his Budget."

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

AN official statement has just been published, giving a comparative abstract of traffic on the guaranteed and state railways throughout India for the years 1868 and 1869. We gather from it the following figures :—

	Total Earnings in 1869.	Mean Mileage open in 1869.	Average weekly receipt per mile : 1869.	1868.
East Indian—				
Main line	£2,462,953	1,131	£41·8	£36·5
Jubulpore line	95,939	223	8 3	7·4
Eastern Bengal	161,845	113	28·0	27·5
Calcutta & S. E.	7,548	28	5·2	5·4
Oudh and Rohilkhund	21,275	42	9·7	11·3
Punjab	97,603	246	7·6	8·0
Delhi	129,409	201	12·3	5·8
Madras—				
S. W. line	398,833	492	15·6	15·7
N. W. line	140,186	197	13·7	17·0
Great South. of India	69,730	168	8·0	8·4
Conjeveram Tramway	4,440	19	4·5	......
G. I. P.	1,425,915	873	31·4	32·4
B. B. & C. I.	427,851	308	2?·7	25·7
Sind	70,829	106	12·8	17·0
* Total	£5,512,916	4,128	£2?·7	£25·1

* Excepting the Conjeveram Tramway.

The total earnings in the year 1868 amounted to £5,145,957. There was little difference between the mean mileage in 1868 and in 1869. The only cases in which there was any difference at all were the following :—Delhi, 53 in 1868 and 201 in 1869 ; Madras, north-west line, 163 in 1868 and 197 in 1869 ; the G. I. P., 871 in 1868 and 873 in 1869 ; B. B. and C. I., 306 in 1868 and 308 in 1869 ; and Sind, 109 in 1868 and 3 less in 1869. In regard to the Conjevaram tramway there are no figures for 1868.

MAXIMUM FURLOUGH ALLOWANCE TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

THE Secretary of State wrote on the 24th March 1870 as follows to the Governor-General in Council :—" Referring to paragraph 2 of your Financial letter, 4th January 1870, No. 8, I have to request that, in order to place all branches of the service on an equal footing, you will issue a general order notifying that, in future, the maximum furlough allowance of military officers, however employed, will be £1,000 per annum.

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE following has been sent to us for publication :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—I beg to tender my resignation of the post of member of the committee of the Government Female Normal School to which your Excellency did me the honour to appoint me in April last. I accepted the appointment because I took a warm interest in the success of that important measure, which I had long advocated, and which I was one of those who had solicited Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to sanction. It would have given me much pleasure to devote such services as I could render to this institution, the first of the kind established by Government ; but from the manner in which its affairs have been conducted since its commencement in September last, I find I am not in a position to do anything to promote the object of the school. I am therefore under the disagreeable necessity of severing my connection. I beg to submit the reasons which compel me to take this step.

First.—I find it utterly impossible to get the committee to do anything in connection with the school. The power of convening meetings of the committee has been entrusted to the president, Dr. Bhau Dajee, who, though repeatedly requested by me and my colleagues to convene meetings to discuss matters connected with the school, has during the last four months neglected to do so. About two months ago a requisition, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, was sent to the president, reiterating their request to convene a meeting for the purpose of recommending the advisability of filling up four scholarships which had become vacant and considering several other important matters but no attention was paid to the request. About four months ago a sum of money was sent to the president through the Director of Public Instruction for instituting a scholarship, but nothing has yet been done to carry into effect the object of the donor, although there is no lack of eligible candidates. Failing in all my attempts to induce the president to call a meeting, I took upon myself the task of convening a meeting of the committee in February last, and requested the president to send me the minute book and correspondence for the use of the committee ; but I regret to have to state that Dr. Bhau Dajee did not comply with my request and declined to attend the meeting on the ground that he had not convened it. The committee were therefore unable to do anything.

Secondly.—The committee have not taken a sufficient degree of interest in the affairs of the school. They have not given any assistance or advice to the head mistress. A majority of the members have not even visited the school nor enquired into its working and wants.

Thirdly.—At the commencement of the school when the committee remonstrated against the curtailment of the number and value of scholarships which they had recommended for award to the pupils of the Normal School, the Director of Public Instruction sent a severe reprimand to the committee for having tendered advice which it was alleged " they were not invited to give." If the duties of the committee be restricted to a few points and occasions on which the Director may choose to refer to them for advice, the committee will not be in a position to render any appreciable amount of service to the Government Normal School. Such restriction was not contemplated when the scheme was organized, and the committee were expressly authorized to make such recommendations to the Director of Public Instruction as they thought fit.

Fourth.—Instead of concentrating all the available resources and spending the whole amount of the Government grant on the Bombay Normal School with the view of promoting its efficiency, increasing its usefulness, and placing it on a satisfactory footing, it is proposed to confer subsidies, amounting to nearly three thousand rupees per annum, on the Poona and Ahmedabad Normal Schools, besides making a reduction of Rs. 1,000 in the amount (Rs. 12,000 per annum) granted by the Government of India for the maintenance of the Normal Schools established in Bombay. Thus only two-thirds of the amount of the Government grant will be available for the Bombay Normal School. In May last year, when I received an intimation from your Excellency that the amount of funds placed at the disposal of Government by the Government of India was limited and would not admit of sanctioning the amount of house-rent recommended by the committee for the use of the school and the residence of the head mistress, I induced several public-spirited native gentlemen to supplement the Government grant by endowing scholarships in connection with the Normal School. I now regret to find that it is proposed to devote a considerable portion of the grant towards the support of schools in the mofussil and to make a reduction in the amount sanctioned by the Government of India, which was deemed inadequate. It will therefore be impossible to provide the school with a competent female assistant to the head mistress, to increase the number and amount of scholarships, to establish a model practising school, and several other requisites which are necessary to ensure the success of the important experiment to be tried for the first time in this country.

Under the abovementioned circumstances I regret I am unable to co-operate any longer with the Normal School Committee, constituted and placed in the position which I have briefly described.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

To the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, informing me that His Excellency the Governor regrets my determination to resign the office of a member of the committee of the Bombay Female Normal School established by Government, and that His Excellency hopes I will reconsider the matter.

I shall feel obliged by your informing His Excellency that in deference to his wish, for which I am thankful, I have again given my careful consideration to the matter, and have reluctantly come to the conclusion that I cannot continue to serve any longer on a committee which is now virtually defunct and exists only in name. I beg further to state, for the information of His Excellency, that during my connection with the Normal School, I have been mortified to find that the head of the Government Educational Department has no sympathy with the school, that he has declined to give effect to the recommendations made by the committee, that he has treated the committee with undeserved contumely for no other offence than an independent expression of opinion and conscientious discharge of their duties at the outset, and has neglected to supply the wants and requirements of the school, some of which I have referred to in my resignation. The reasons which I have specified in my letter of the 29th ultimo, coupled with those alluded to in this letter, will I trust satisfy His Excellency that I have no other alternative left than to sever my connection with the school committee.

In resigning my trust I request you to bring to the notice of His Excellency the gratifying fact that notwithstanding the disadvantages and difficulties which the Government Normal School has had to contend with, and which can, in my humble opinion, be easily remedied, that seminary has made a very creditable progress during the short time that has elapsed since its establishment in September last. I have been informed that the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, Mr. Kirkham, who was recently deputed by the Director of Public Instruction to examine the school, has made a favourable report of the progress made by the pupils. At the same time I cannot help expressing my apprehension that the school is likely to languish for want of adequate support and vigilant supervision. Having for many years past been engaged in endeavouring to remedy the want of trained female teachers, which retards the progress of primary female education in this country, I shall indeed be greatly disappointed if the experiment now made for the first time is attended with failure. I shall therefore feel obliged by your conveying to His Excellency the Governor my parting entreaty to take such steps as may be desirable to remedy the wants and increase the efficiency of the Bombay Normal School and to place that seminary on a satisfactory footing with a view to ensure success.—I remain, &c.,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th April 1870.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 12th May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, thermometer 89.

CARWAR, 12th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·90.

CANNANORE, 12th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 81, barometer 29·910.

TUTICORIN, 12th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind strong south-west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·83.

MANGALORE, 12th May, 12 noon.—Weather fair thermometer 88.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Russia.*)

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

Additional correspondence that has taken place regarding the massacre in Greece gives the evidence of the dragoman who accompanied the tourists. Mr. Erskine expresses his belief that Colonel Theagono who was sent to negotiate with the brigands signally failed to carry out the conciliatory measures which were the main object of his mission. He appeared chiefly intent upon surrounding the band by a military cordon.

The Earl of Clarendon in acknowledging a letter from the Greek Government and the King, expressing professions of grief, said that the best proof of their sorrow would be to investigate the matter regardless of persons. He urged the present time as being opportune for a thorough repression of brigandage in Greece, as it would be some satisfaction if the fate of our countrymen should serve to improve the condition of Greece.

INDIAN OPIUM REVENUE.

In the House of Commons last night, a debate took place on the Indian Opium Revenue Question. Mr. Grant Duff contended that the present system increased the price but diminished the consumption of opium. He quoted several authorities showing that its moderate use was not so injurious as represented. In order to unite the sentiments of all, and being unwilling to assent to Sir W. Lawson's resolution, he moved the previous question, which was adopted.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society yesterday, Sir Roderich Murchison stated that it was his belief that Dr. Livingstone was at Ujyji, where he was stopping for want of provisions. He added that Government had consented to provide means to help him from Zanzibar.

THE BRIBERY PROSECUTIONS.

Judgment has been given in the bribery prosecutions. Fennelly has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000. Kinglake has been fined £200 with imprisonment biges paid (sic). Hardiment to six months' imprisonment and in addition to a previous sentence for a similar period. Hulme has been fined £100.

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

The following is the result of the Chester cup:—

Our Mary Ann ....First.
Formosa ....Second.
Tabinus ....Third.

Mace is the winner of the championship of America—ten rounds were fought.

In the first race beetwen the yachts Sappho and Cambria, the Cambria won easily.

Mr. Waler has been elected Member of Parliament for Mallow (sic).

(*By British Indian Cable.*)

LONDON, 11TH MAY, EVENING.

In the Commons to-night Government declared that instructions had been sent to Erskine to request the Greek Government to suspend the execution of the brigands until the enquiry into the massacre had been completed in a satisfactory manner.

LONDON, 11TH MAY, AFT.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight Bank Bills 1s. 10 7/8d.

Dhollera 9½d.

SUEZ, 11TH MAY.

The Magdala from Bombay has entered the Suez Canal.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 12TH MAY.

At a meeting of the Port Canning Company held to-day about 80 of the shareholders were present. That proposition to make a further call of rupees one hundred being strongly opposed was withdrawn, and it was resolved unanimously that a committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing and submitting a scheme for the voluntary liquidation and reconstruction of the Company. The scheme is to be circulated amongst the shareholders in concern with the Directors.

The meeting was lively but not boisterous.

THE SUNDAY MORNING MAIL.

A REPLY TO MR. MONTEATH.

To JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Secretary Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I have delayed calling the attention of the committee to certain points in the letter of the Post Master General of India of 26th April, on the subject of the change in the departure of the English mail from Bombay, in order to be able to confirm by facts the position taken by the Chamber at their meeting on the 11th April, that the detention of the mails in Bombay harbour would cause a delay in the arrival of the mails at Suez, and consequently a detention of all the mails from the East.

I have not failed to recognize the civility and courtesy of Mr. Monteath in thus promptly replying to the remonstrance of the Chamber, and trying to make things appear satisfactory, and the first part of Mr. Monteath's letter on this point would have been satisfactory, *if true;* unfortunately it is *not*. The Post Master General has either been ignorant of the time occupied by his mails in the transit to Suez hitherto, or he has misunderstood the arrangement made with the authorities of the P. and O. Company by himself.

The undertaking on the part of the P. and O. Company, so far as I can ascertain it, was *to keep their contract time at Suez,* notwithstanding a 15 hours later departure from Bombay. But this is a very different thing from what Mr. Monteath thinks he arranged for, viz. that "the 15 hours of later departure from Bombay are to be made up by increased speed between Bombay and Suez." This was not, so far as I can learn, undertaken; at any rate it is not carried out, and all the mails of the East are *a day* late in consequence of this unnecessary detention of 15 hours in our harbour.

To prove my position I need only refer the Post Master General to the days of arrival of the mails at Suez from last monsoon up to the last mail in March; he will find that the day of arrival was always Friday, except in three instances when they arrived on *Thursday*, and three only on Saturday, on account of exceptionable delay. The mails arriving at Suez, Friday, left Alexandria Saturday noon (the Brindisi mail generally left at 8 o'clock Saturday morning) permitting their delivery in the continental towns one day earlier than the contract time, ensuring the delivery in all the important towns of Great Britain on Monday mornings, and allowing the American mails to go forward by the Saturday mail from London.

Since the first of April, all this is changed; the arrival at Suez is on Saturday, the mails cannot leave Alexandria till Sunday, they are one day later everywhere except in the matter of delivery in London, and the American mails have to wait the Wednesday steamer for England. Consequently this argument against the detention of the mails in our harbour, which the Post Master General was so "particularly anxious to correct as founded on a serious misconception," this "erroneous argument," this "apparently strong but fallacious argument" was based on good grounds at the time, and has since been confirmed by facts. And the only portion of Mr. Monteath's letter which appeared at all satisfactory was founded on a serious misconception on the part of the Post Master General himself, as to his own contracts.

With regard to the remaining portion of Mr. Monteath's letter, much need not be said, as all the arrangements referred to are evidently as unsatisfactory to the Post Master General himself, as I believe they have been to all the readers of the letter; but one cannot help asking one or two questions.

First, with regard to the Madras mails, if the latest portion of the Madras mail arrives at 4·45, and four hours *are* needed to sort them, why is not the steamer despatched at 8·45 in the evening, instead of being detained till the next morning? The steamers can leave Bombay harbour as safely by night as day.

If the Post Master General "is not in the best position to judge of the reasonableness of the grounds urged by the railway authorities for not bringing the Madras mails into Bombay in the forenoon," why does he not *put himself* in a position to judge, and if he finds no valid reason against it, *insist* on such arrival?

Why are the important mails from the North-West Provinces put on trains going at the rate of 15 miles an hour, when other daily trains on the same line go at the speed of 22 miles.

Again, with regard to the Calcutta mails, if the closing the mails at the "early hour of 3 P.M." (with a supplementary mail at 6·45 not mentioned by Mr. Monteath !), which he states to be the "*main difficulty*" (though the other difficulties must be very small, if this is the great one), is so very inconvenient to Calcutta merchants, why was not the same tenderness exhibited for the Bombay merchants, when it was arranged two years ago for our mails to be closed at 2, with a supplementary mail at 4½ P.M.?

Why does the Post Master General bring forward as an argument in favour of the change, that "in the present imperfect state of the G. I. P. Railway line it would have involved a very considerable risk of the mails missing the steamer," when he knows that should any such accident occur, the authorities have the power to detain the steamer 24 hours for the mails? Surely when the Post Master General has the means of detaining the steamer when an accident actually occurs, he need not postpone all the departures for fear of an accident which may never take place.

Finally, if special Weekly Overland Trains are feasible' as Mr. Monteath admits, why are they not tried, so that the result may prove whether or not the "outlay is incommensurate with the object in view"? It must be borne in mind that an express mail train would make the journey between Bombay and Calcutta in 45 hours, and such a train would no doubt convey many passengers to and from the mail steamers, who now prefer the ten days' extra sea voyage to the long railway journey with its tedious delays at all the petty stations.

I trust therefore that the committee will continue to press the matter until an arrangement is made by which we may have a prompt and speedy postal communication and if possible—though this is a perhaps secondary matter—one convenient to the inhabitants of Bombay.—I am, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO SIR DONALD McLEOD AT LAHORE.

LAST night (May 5) there assembled in the Montgomery Hall at Lahore a distinguished body of officials, to do honour to Sir Donald McLeod, now about to lay down the insignia of office, and to take the rest which he has well earned after forty-one years of arduous and fruitful work for the State. The banquet of last night will be a landmark in the history of the Punjab. It is not alone that it was graced by the presence of the Viceroy and Lord Napier of Magdala, who has won his laurels as much for the Punjab as for himself; nor that at it were assembled so many distinguished officers to do honour to one worthy of all honour, but rather that it will mark a transition to a new order of things. The twilight of the gods has come in the Punjab, and the foundations of the earth, as we have known it hitherto, are breaking up. Sir Donald McLeod is the last ruler of the patriarchal school—a school which may have concealed among its adherents many inefficient men, who loved a system in which their own absence of method and their ignorance were unseen; but which has, nevertheless, given us some of the best and noblest names of modern Indian history. The new order which is to come can hardly yield us progress as rapid as that of the past, and it certainly will not win so much of the affection of the people as was given to the personal government of Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Robert Montgomery and Sir Donald McLeod. But whatever may be the merits of the old or the new theories of Government, there can be no doubt as to the immense popularity of the Lieutenant-Governor, who is now about to leave the Punjab. Sir Donald McLeod has gained the affection or esteem of all in the province, and there is no one who will see him leave it without regret. He is associated with the whole history of the Punjab since its annexation, and in every scheme for its advancement and for the good of its people he has taken a large and often the chief share. No one has laboured with more singleness of purpose for the good of those entrusted to his care, nor with more conspicuous success. His has not been a sensational governorship, but much good work has been done; and the future will prove how clear-sighted and enlightened were his views.

The banquet was like other banquets in most particulars. The Montgomery Hall was splendidly lighted and decorated with scarlet cloth, guns and swords and banners, and looked as brilliant as on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's ball, with the one noticeable exception that the ladies were absent, and even uniforms and orders fail to make a room look altogether brilliant when the ladies are away. But the dinner was so purely official, and so large a number of officers had come in from distant stations to be present at this farewell honour to the Lieutenant-Governor, that to have invited ladies would have swelled the dimensions of the entertainment enough to prejudice its success. The dinner was admirably cooked, well served and hot; the wines were sound and cool, and the arrangements would have been a credit to the London-Tavern.

The speeches of the evening you will receive in due time I trust. They were taken down by an ingenious young gentleman in short-hand, but the difficulty of that art being in reading what you have written, the work of deciphering them is still going in and promises to last some time longer. After the toast of "The Queen," the health of the Viceroy was proposed by Mr. C. Lindsay, Judge of the Civil Court. The third toast proposed by Lord Mayo was the Prince of Wales and the members of the Royal Family, when the Viceroy took occasion to read to the company a long letter which he had just received from the Duke of Edinburgh, full of expressions of gratitude to the people of India and the officers of Government, for the splendid reception which they had given him. The letter, like all letters of formal thanks, was clumsy and dull enough, and its chief interest its having been written by a Prince or—Prince's Secretary. The elegant epistles of the *Madras Mail*, from the Duke to the Prince of Wales, were infinitely more clever and amusing.

Mr. S. Cunningham, another of the Chief Court Judges, then proposed the health of "Lord Napier" in a speech far removed from the commonplace. He congratulated the Commander-in-Chief on his return with so much glory to the province in which he had first won his spurs, and for the well-being of which he had, in the early days of annexation, done so much in connection with Sir Donald McLeod, the guest of the evening. If carried away by enthusiasm the speaker asserted that the crown of the administration of India was the British bayonet and its base and only sure foundation a cannon, it would be hypercritical to blame him. The speaker himself would have been the first to laugh at the splendid paradox, and admit that it was hardly a fair speech in the capital of the Punjab, whose warriors fought gallantly for us when our power seemed to have become a thing of the past, and who are as brave and loyal as any people in the world. We were beginning to hope that our power rested on intelligence and justice and on the strength of civilization, not on the bayonet, which would be a very poor crown to the administrative edifice. However, the speech was on the whole an exceedingly good one, and was most deservedly applauded.

Lord Napier of Magdala returned thanks in a speech of considerable length and great interest. He defended the new origanization of the Indian army, and asserted that wherever it had been tried in the field, in Bhootan, in Abyssinia, and at Umbeyla, it had proved to be effective; and he was convinced that in days to come the Indian army would distinguish itself as much as it had always done.

The Viceroy then, amidst great applause, proposed the toast of the evening,—"Sir Donald McLeod." He reviewed at full length the services of the distinguished guest, and gave him his due share of praise for the marvellous change wrought in the Punjab in twenty years of peace and good government. But it is useless to attempt a *resumé* of either the speech of the Viceroy or of that of Sir Donald McLeod. Both will be shortly published *verbatim*, and both possess peculiar interest. The Lieutenant-Governor concluded his speech amidst long continued cheers, and I am sure that if the consciousness of possessing the esteem and love of all those with whom he has worked, and over whom he has ruled, is a source of pleasure to any man, Sir Donald McLeod must experience that pleasure in the highest degree. The Viceroy in his speech took occasion to set all doubts and speculations at rest as to the new Lieutenant-Governor by announcing him to be Sir Henry Durand. I think this appointment will give general satisfaction in the Punjab. Sir Henry is known to have many most sterling qualities, and I have little doubt that he will be a worthy successor to Sir Donald McLeod, though he will not possess that exhaustive knowledge of the province and the people which no one in the Punjab possessed to the same extent as Sir Donald, and which makes his departure an almost irreparable loss.—*Special Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

MR. DINKER DHONDEO DATAR has been admitted as a vakil of the High Court.

MR. RUGHOONATH LUXIMON has been authorized to practise as a pleader in the Rutnagiri district.

MR. A. A. BORRADAILE, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave for one month.

A SALUTE was fired yesterday morning on account of the arrival at Bombay of H. E. Baron Pestana, the retiring Governor General of Portuguese India.

THE rules regulating the enforcement of Act XIV. of 1868 (the Contagious Diseases Act) in Bombay are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

A SHIP PLACED IN QUARANTINE.—The police authorities have placed the barque John and Mary in quarantine. The vessel arrived here from Zanzibar in the beginning of the week.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment at the Colaba Band-stand this evening:—

Overture..............Masaniello..............................Auber.
Valse ....Silver Chimes ....Coote.
Selection..............Un Ballo in Maschera..............Verdi.
Quadrille ....Grand Duchess...........................Strauss.
Galop ....Asteroid......................................Riche.

THE following persons have been appointed members of the Municipal Commission of the town of Tanna:—Rao Bahadoor Venayek Govind, Rao Bahadoor Wamon Juggunnath, Azum Vitthul Wassoodeo Kharker, Mr. Madhowrow Crishna, vakeel, Mr. C. D. Almeida, Mr. Govind Babajee, vakeel, Mr. Narrayen Amroot, vakeel.

SMALL CAUSE COURT SUIT.—In the Court of Small Causes yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, a suit was brought by Condajee bin Jotiba Chuman sued Ramjee Ballajee Babool to recover Rs. 333-7-1, the balance due for 8,943 slab stones supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant from November 1868 to January 1869 at the rate of Rs. 11-8 per hundred stones. The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 45 and costs, the residue of the claim being disallowed. Mr. Dulputram appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hormusjee for the defendant.

UNDER section 14 of Act XXVI. of 1850, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to suspend the operation of the said Act in the town of Nusseerabad, in the Khandeish collectorate.—*Government Gazette.*

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased specially to extend the operation of section 31 of the "Bombay District Police Act, 1867," to the village of Poshan, in talooka Haveillee, zillah Poona.—*Ibid.*

THE Government of India has decided that the widow of a warrant officer, who has been pensioned as a non-commissioned officer under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 266, 5th May 1860, is entitled to the same rate of pension which she would have received had her husband died without being pensioned, provided the claim is supported by the usual affidavit and marriage certificate.—*Ibid.*

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a committee, to consist of the undermentioned officers, for the purpose of compiling a set of rules for the regulation of local sea transports and for transport of troops proceeding round the Cape to England:—Agent for Transports; an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department (to be named by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief); a medical officer (to be named by the Inspector-General British Medical Service); a Commissariat officer (to be named by the Commissary General). The draft rules should, after preparation, be submitted, through the Quartermaster-General, for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and eventually to Government for sanction.—*Ibid.*

THE *Spectator* sees in the completion of the Suez Canal the immediate exaltation of Bombay above all the commercial ports except London. At the same time it is of opinion that Calcutta will increase in political importance and decrease in commercial. Should the *Spectator's* vaticinations prove correct, what will happen to Madras? Will she, like Calcutta, decrease in commercial importance, and unlike Calcutta, decrease in political also? Many say so.—*Pioneer.*

IN the Calcutta market, money has a lower tendency in price, and *Sterling* Exchange, still droops. There was scarcely so large a general business done on Friday last in Government Securities. *Five and a half* per cent. quoted higher, but our list of quotations and transactions noted in the usual column, is lower for *Four per cent.* stock. A fair amount of business continues to be done in cotton piece-goods. Lower quotations are wired from Manchester, but the market here looks well. Holders are getting freely through the ordinary slack time of the hot months. Another six weeks will bring the season on.—*Indian Daily News*, May 9.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th May, was 304, being 29 more than in the preceding week, 127 less than the total of the week ending 11th May 1869, and 178 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 90 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total of reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	8	3
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	15	2
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Market	75,402	3	4	...	...	2	4	...	22	10
Mandwee	41,152	2	9	...	1	1	1	...	20	20
Chuckla	41,442	6	1	...	1	4	2	...	25	12
Oomburkharee	63,020	1	9	...	3	3	3	...	25	16
Dongree	60,259	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	10	5
Dhobeetalao	71,795	2	6	...	2	2	...	1	16	...
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	7	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	2	6	...	4	4	3	...	22	1
Kharatalao	23,454	...	10	...	4	1	...	...	19	7
Koombarwara	23,085	1	12	1	2	3	1	...	23	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	10	...
Girgaum	21,505	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	9	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mazagon	21,784	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	9	1
Tarwaree	9,462	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	9	...	4	8	5	...	30	4
Parel	7,002	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	6	1
Seoree	5,042	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Worlee	10,211	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	11	...
Bombay	816,562	32	102	1	31	38	30	3	304	90
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		50	227	37	25	47	39	6	482	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. dis. not specified here.)	Total Reported Births exc. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	6	...	4	3	3	...	17	4
Brahmin	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	18	45	1	15	15	14	1	132	30
Hindoo out-caste	1	4	...	3	3	...	...	16	...
Mussulman	9	32	...	8	12	8	...	83	43
Parsee	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	16	8
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native-Christian	1	7	...	...	3	...	...	13	2
Indo-European	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
European	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	7	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	32	102	1	34	38	30	3	304	90
Corresponding week 1869	81	98	32	31	83	46	6	431	74

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH SHIP CLARA, 623 tons, Captain J. Nelson, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH SHIP SYDNEY EGGERS, 870 tons, Captain James Richardson, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE POPULAR CONCERTS AT MAZAGON.

THE first of a series of "popular" concerts came off in the Academy of Music in the Nunnery, Mazagon, on Wednesday evening. Some new amateurs appeared and one peculiar feature was that of a soloon the flute. The latter was apparently much appreciated—it nearly brought down the house. This is the hot season and without doubt there is heat at the Nunnery, that was not even dispelled by the fans with fine representation of fishes and Chinamen profusely distributed and vigorously used throughout the audience. Possibly this prevented the attendance of many who would have been glad to be present, but when these Concerts become more generally known, no doubt crowds will attend them and the Concerts in the Academy of Music will in time become a popular and a gladsome institution of Bombay.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 11th May, 5-40 P.M.—H. M. S. Nymphe sailed for Trincomallee.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 11th May, 5-20 P.M.; via Russia, 12th May, 10-55 P.M. From Europe, via Turkey, 11th May, 9-50 P.M.; via Russia, 11th May, 1-6 A.M. From America, via Russia, 12th May, 3·30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line to Europe Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—12TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 11th May, 2-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 14 hours 55 minutes.

Via Russia, 11th May, 8-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 5 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th May, 10-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 41 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 11th May, 8-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 6 hours 25 minutes.

Via Russia, 11th May, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 6 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th May, 7-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 1 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th May is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	5	38	0	1
"	Calcutta	15	19	0	23
"	Madras	11	53	0	9
"	Galle	17	20	11	41

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MERCHANT'S ASSISTANT.

A Court of Petty Sessions was held in the Fort Police Office yesterday—Mr. Connon Senior Magistrate, in the chair, and Captain Walsh, and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, also on the bench—when James Staples, a clerk to Messrs Kunckler, Preiswerck and Co. was charged with criminal breach of trust of moneys belonging to that firm.

Mr. Connon said the prisoner had heard the information of Mr. Doering read to him more than once, and the charge against him was that of having received monies from more than one person for passages by the steamer Europe, and having embezzled monies, and not accounted to his principals for them. He was now on his trial before this Court; and they did not ask him to say anything beyond saying whether he was guilty, or not guilty.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Connon, in passing sentence, said—We have no hesitation in finding you guilty on your own confession, and, after the proceedings taken before me, I may say that I am doubly satisfied that you have betrayed the trust reposed in you, and have done a most grievous wrong not only to your principals, Messrs. Kunckler, Preiswerck & Co., but also to mercantile credit, and the European character throughout Bombay. You have received monies again and again, and embezzled them. What you may have done with them, I don't know, but I am afraid they have been spent in the way of dishonour and shame, and you now see the end of it. Had you been sent to the High Court, I am not sure you would not have had a considerable term of penal servitude, but we are unanimously of opinion that you are very leniently dealt with, when we sentence you, as the Court now does, to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the County Gaol.

The prisoner remarked that his landlord, a man named Edwards, had his watch and other articles, and asked the Bench to order them to be delivered up. Edwards had made a false claim against him, whilst really he was indebted to him. Edwards had disposed of part of his property, and now said he had not money to pay buggy hire.

The police officer was directed to attend to the matter, and the prisoner was then removed.

MR. JUSTICE WARDEN'S VISIT TO THE RAICHUND DEEPCHUND GIRLS' SCHOOL AT SURAT.

THE Hon. Justice Warden paid a visit to Surat during the Easter holidays, in order to enable his numerous native friends scattered over the whole of Guzerat to have an interview with their old friend and patron before his final departure for England. Although His Lordship's stay there was very short, he gladly complied with a request made to him to distribute amongst the most successful pupils of the Raichund Deepchund Girls' School some presents which had been received for the purpose from Miss Carpenter. At 11 A.M. on the 17th ultimo a large audience assembled at the school-room, although it was one of the hottest days in the season. Among those present were seen, besides His Lordship, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Kemball, Meer Saeed Alumkhan, Meer Ghoolam Baba, Rao Bahadoors Jugjeewundas, Bholanath, and Mukundrai, Rao Sahibs Chotumlal, Manekram, Dolutrai and Jumietram Himutram, Khan Sahibs Dhiushahjee and Temooljee, Dr. Dossabhai, Mr. Eduljee Munjeebhai, Syed Hassan El Medini, and a large number of the leading gentry of Surat. The girls of the 1st class were examined in reading, geography, grammar, arithmetic, &c., by Mr. Doorgaram Mehtajee. The manner in which they acquitted themselves was really satisfactory and gratifying, especially as some of the questions were very difficult. Few would have thought that the extent of their progress was up to the 4th standard, *i.e.*, the standard in which young men are examined who are candidates for the lower grade of public service. The Mehtajee, after giving a succinct account of the origin and progress of the school, spoke in very eulogistic terms of the deep debt of gratitute the school owed to His Lordship for his zeal and perseverance in establishing it on a firm and permanent basis. His Lordship then spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—It is a most pleasing coincidence that the last public meeting at which I am called on to take part should be one in connection with an institution with which I have been intimately associated and in which I take a deep interest. I feel very much gratified that at this my last visit to Guzerat I should have been asked by you to preside at the distribution of some presents which that kind-hearted lady, Miss Carpenter, has sent for the pupils in this school. I say an institution with which I have been associated; for the idea of building this school-house originated with me. When I came here as judge I was anxious to establish a girls' school on a firm basis, as I had done some years previously at Rutnagherry. There I encountered great opposition, but in spite of everything I succeeded, with the assistance of the Collector, Mr. Coles, in establishing a girls' school, which is at the present time in a very flourishing condition. Here I met with no opposition, but the difficulty to be overcome were a want of funds. I found the nucleus of a girls' school in a very dilapidated house, but its very existence was known only to a few, and it was consequently in a very neglected state, and merely a school in name. With the assistance of two native gentlemen who are well known to you, Mr. Doulutrai and Mr. Nunshunker, I succeeded in raising funds, and after much trouble we were fortunate enough to procure this site. I cannot speak in too strong terms of the valuable aid which I received from these gentlemen—without it my efforts would have proved fruitless. Mr. Premchund Raichund, who happened to be in Surat at the time, having heard of our intention, came forward very liberally with Rs. 10,000 for the endowment of the school; and he subsequently made a liberal addition to his gift, so that I have no fears for its existence; but I earnestly entreat you, my friends, to take a lively interest in it. I appeal not only to my Hindoo friends, but also to my Parsee and Mahomedan friends in this city, to do all in their power to extend the sphere of the school's usefulness; let there be a friendly feeling of emulation amongst you, and imitate the example set by the lady to whom I have already alluded, who at great risk came thousands of miles, in order to make arrangements to supply a great desideratum, viz., female teachers for the several girls' schools which are in existence in different parts of this presidency, so that you might be induced to allow your daughters to remain at school for a longer period than you now do, and thus enable them to obtain a good and thorough education, so that they may in time take their place by the side of their European sisters. The gentleman on my left hand (Mr. Kemball) and his lady have always taken a great interest in this school, and I feel sure that so long as they are in this country they will cordially support you in your efforts to improve it. In conclusion, allow me to say that I shall feel a great pleasure if some of you, my kind friends, will from time to time keep me informed of the progress which the school is making. I have spent the best part of my service in Guzerat, and shall never cease to take an interest in everything connected with this province."

Meer Goolam Baba liberally responded to the appeal made by His Lordship, by presenting Rs. 100, for the purpose of giving prizes annually to the best pupils, out of the interest. The proceedings terminated with a distribution of sweetmeats, pan-sooparee, flowers, and rose-water.

THE BACK BAY COMPANY'S PROPERTY AT CHOWPATTY.

Two plots of land described below are required for public purposes, and are to be taken at the public expense:—1. All that reclaimed piece or parcel of ground, containing 55,775 square yards, situate at Chowpatty, and bounded on the north by the property of Messrs. Kursondass Mahadowdass and others, on the south by the Back Bay and new road leading to Malabar Hill, on the east by the Government vacant land, and on the west by the old Chowpatty Road. 2. All that piece of hilly and vacant ground containing 266,055 square yards, situate at Chowpatty and Malabar Hill, and bounded on the north and south by the public road; on the east by the old Chowpatty Road, and on the west by the property of Navazbaee, daughter of the late Nowrojee Meherjee, and the property recently sold by the Back Bay Reclamation Company. The above land is in the occupation of the Back Bay Reclamation Company.—*Government Gazette.*

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

FROM A. J. DUNLOP, Esq., Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar, to the Secretary to the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

Dated Akola, 10th May.

SIR,—With reference to my No. 198 dated the 23rd ultimo, I have now the honour to forward for the information of your Chamber the accompanying statement, showing the exports of cotton by railway from the Central Provinces and the Berars during the fortnight ending 1st May, and the total exports this season as compared with the exports up to the same date in 1868-69.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1869 up to the 1st May 1870, as compared with the quantities exported up to the same date in the seasons of 1868-69.

	Exports for fortnight ending 1st May.			Total Exports up to 1st May, 1870.			Total Exports up to 1st May 1869.		
	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras
Nagpore	......	20	......	......	218	920	......	......	680
Boree	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	296
Scindee	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wurdah	2,928	430	......	7,453	9,889	25	4,224	17,409	1,095
Poolgaon	......	320	......	......	4,648	153	......	8,759	1,536
Chandoor	......	106	......	......	1,133	202	......	4,379	654
Budnaira	4,288	1,745	......	27,202	10,336	132	23,384	37,608	883
Moortizapore	......	1,262	......	......	6,440	356	......	13,980	1,483
Akolah	......	215	......	......	5,050	733	......	4,4[illegible]	2,237
Sheogaon	......	911	11	15,289	15,461	4,849	14,77[illegible]	50,86[illegible]	3,921
Khamgaon	2,300	509	......	22,761	1,533	29[illegible]	......	......	......
Nandoorah	6,246	......	......	19,768	5,062	1,286	27,80[illegible]	39,976	17,554
Mulkapore	......	......	6	......	......	1,3[illegible]	......	......	4,261
Khundwah	......	......	89	......	......	4,956	......	......	......
Booranpore	......	......	75	......	......	3,429	......	......	35,400
Total	15,862	5,518	1,8[illegible]	92,488	59,920	18,684	70,1[illegible]	1,77,77[illegible]	70,000

Totals	1869-70	1868-69
Full-pressed	92,483	70,181
Half-pressed	59,920	177,775
Dokras	18,684/3 = 6,211	70,000/3 = 23,333
	= 158,614	= 271,289

Decrease in 1869-70 112,675 bales.

A TRIP TO ELLORA; WITH NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE above title sounds perhaps familiar, and refers to a place now too well known and too often described for me to hope to write much that is really new even on a subject so intensely interesting. But well known as are the Ellora cave temples to tourists in Western India, there are, I feel sure, hundreds of persons who like myself have often wished to see them without being able to give either the time or the money said to be required for a visit. A week or ten days, I was told in several quarters, was the shortest time, and as I had not this briefest period to devote to them, I almost despaired of seeing them. Fortunately, or unfortunately, I had no Easter holiday to spend or misspend; not that I pretend to have correctly observed the duties of "Holy Week" and Easter by "keeping the fasts physically and the feasts spiritually," as the ritualists say, or *vice versa*, as some very sensible people prefer. But having been detained below "on business," while others went up to the hills, I was one day looking over your "Indian Travellers' Guide," when it struck me that the trains were now so timed that a trip might be made in three or four days at most to the spots I had so long wished to see. Acting on the thought I put up some light refreshments, change of linen, railway rug and air pillow, and started one morning, after breakfast, by the 8-30 train from the Boree Bunder station. The ride to Egutpoora amidst the wild fantastic scenes of the Thull Ghauts, was pleasant; and while the train waited here an hour or more I visited, in company with Mr. Gilder, the able schoolmaster, who courteously acted as my cicerone, the pretty church (in which are memorial brasses to some of the engineers who died while employed on the Ghaut works) and schools on the hill, the railway workshops, bungalows, and other objects of interest at the station. Thence I proceeded on by the same train to Nassick, "the old Brahmanic Western seat of piety and learning," and the *Goolshanabad*, or *garden of roses*, of the Mussalmans. I arrived here (116 miles from Bombay, having passed the camp a mile earlier) shortly after 4 P.M., took a toonga or native cart drawn by two ponies, and rode about six miles along a very fine straight road to the (now unwalled) city, which contains besides about 25,000 inhabitants, sundry temples, and curiously carved houses of some interest to antiquarians and architects. A mountain within easy reach is seen about four miles to the south, with a belt-like mark about a quarter of the way up, the site of several interesting Buddhist caves. My time was too brief to visit these, and I rode on about a mile to the small Christian village and orphanage of the Church Missionary Society. Here upwards of 70 destitute orphan children of both sexes are fed and clothed, and educated in sound Christian principles. Several useful branches of industry are also taught them, so as to fit them as far as possible for useful and honourable stations in life. The girls at the time of my visit had left with their excellent and worthy pastor, the Rev. C. S. Cooke, and family, for a neighbouring hill station; but the boys, who are of various nationalities and races, were playing vigorously at games of cricket, leap frog, and other invigorating sports, at which several of the aged people of the infirmary were looking on, with no small interest, evidently enjoying the sight. The scene reminded me somewhat forcibly of Goldsmith's

"Sweet Auburn ! loveliest village of the plain,"

for, though I certainly saw no "hawthorn bush," yet due provision had by no means been neglected, of

———"Seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made."

The intellectual development of the pupils is however in no degree overlooked—the school educates up to the matriculation standard of the Bombay University, and I was told is eagerly attended by numbers of boys from the town of Nassick. The station contains about 400 native Christians in all, and in the pastor's absence I was most courteously shown over the principal places of interest by Mr. Johannes, the schoolmaster. The school church is a substantial brick building in the form of the letter T; the three gables inside are ornamented with appropriate scripture texts in Mahratta or Devanagari characters on graceful scrolls. On one, "God hath made of one blood all nations of the earth." On another a passage peculiarly encouraging to missionaries, "All nations of the earth shall remember the Lord and shall turn to Him;" while the third scroll bore the words, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." A week of interest was compressed into the brief hour and a half which I spent here, and a week might well be employed by any one who can afford it in seeing the city, the buildings, the orphanage, and the caves, which are said to be the most purely Buddhist in Western India. The evening ride back to the station was a very enjoyable one, and I arrived in good time for the 7-35 train, which took me to Nandgaum, 61 miles farther on and 177 from Bombay, the same evening. This is the station nearest Aurungabad and Ellora, and after making arrangements with the very obliging Parsee contractor near the station for a seat on the mail cart at 5-30 next morning, I retired to rest. At five o'clock next morning I was awakened by the sepoy and, after partaking of breakfast, mounted the mail toonga and rode to Aurungabad, a distance of 54 miles. We had a very Jehu for a driver, the rough persuasive power of whose vigorous whip even the not very lively animals must at times have found deeply impressive, yet the journey was far from rapid. This occupied just 8½ hours, as we arrived at 2 P.M., the steeds going at little more than six miles an hour, including stoppages, the distance through.

After again partaking of refreshment I procured from the *Kotwal* a coolie guide named Baloo, who showed the principal objects both in and out of the city,—its ruined walls, houses, tombs, tanks, and aqueducts, cantonment church, &c. The *Subha*, or Nizam's agent, on whom I called for a pass to view the renowned fortress of Doulatabad, received me with much politeness and gave me quite a formidable looking document in Persian, duly signed and sealed. Thence I proceeded to the tomb of Rabbia Durani, the favourite daughter of Aurungzebe, a large stone building, after the model of the Taj at Agra, but almost infinitely inferior, in value of materials as well as in workmanship, to that gem of the world's architecture. One of the cupolas, surmounting one of the four towers, was struck with lightning and knocked down a few years since. And the desolate looking gardens, though finely laid out in terraces and plots, are almost destitute of trees and flowers, apparently from being in the wet season waterlogged, while in the gardens of the Taj the fruit trees, plants, and flowers form a lovely feature in the manifold beauties of the place. Indeed nearly the whole city of Aurungabad is desolate, the N. W. portion only being inhabited. Heaps of ruins, over which roads run, and fields of corn or tobacco, or clumps of prickly pear grow, and amongst which wild dogs and jackals prowl, are the chief features within the circuit of a low and tolerably complete wall, sufficiently extensive to enclose a well-built city of 80 or 100,000 inhabitants, but in which possibly 10,000 cannot now be found. The water-mill and tank with scores of large fish from twelve to eighteen inches long, so tame that they will approach close to the hands of visitors for food, and the large mosque with its crowds of evening worshippers, both near the entrance of one of the gates, were among the last objects visited. After spending a pleasant evening with a friend, and giving my guide orders to be in readiness by two o'clock next morning, I retired to rest. At two o'clock accordingly I was awakened, and after an early breakfast started with my guide for *Doulutabad*, about eight miles off. The walk in the early morning was cool and pleasant, for such painful experience had I known of camels and elephants, bullock hackeries, gharries, *et hoc genus omne*, when pressed for time, that I determined to rely on my own resources solely. We arrived at daybreak, at the heavy grim-looking gates of the surrounding city of Doulutabad, from the S. E. of which the mountain fortress rises. And as one or two natives were already waiting to enter, we called up the guard, who took my pass, and sent it elsewhere to be viséd; meanwhile he opened the gates and invited me to be seated. While waiting here, I obtained for a few pice a delicious draught of milk from some graceful looking milkmaids, of whom Krishna might have been proud, as they walked majestically along, attired in their elegantly-folded and flowing crimson sarees, and with the bright brass lotas like golden crowns on their heads. In spite of all that Miss Carpenter has said and written to the contrary, more than hinting a want of modesty in native women, I am not alone in thinking that our Western nations present nothing in feminine attire at all comparable in simple gracefulness, with this elegant Oriental female costume—the native saree. A walk of three-quarters of a mile from the eastern gate brought us to the entrance of the fortress itself, near which is a lofty minaret not less than 100 ft. high, built to commemorate the first capture of the place by the Mahomedans. It swarms with bees and is besides too ruinous to ascend. Nearly all the buildings here are in a state of ruin, and even the ruins fail to indicate any degree of former grandeur worthy of the name. Doulutabad, or *city of wealth*, the name by which Mahomed the son of Toghluk Shah called it, when he vainly tried to make it supersede Delhi as the imperial capital. The fortress, as well as the town, are yet guarded by strong gates, walls, and entrance towers. Passing through another series of great gates and narrow passages, between high walls and grim towers, we came to a dark den which led to the staircase by which the top of the fortress is alone gained. Here a masalchi awaited us, and going on before, sometimes through passages, at other times up staircases, we emerged, being still more than a third of the entire distance from top of the rock, or fortress, which is about 500 feet above the plain. The steps the rest of the way are good, and hence the summit was soon reached. This consists of a platform 30 or 40 yards across, surmounted by a large brass gun named Balahansar, about six yards in length, placed on a smaller raised platform, over which waves the Nizam's flag, and which commands the whole of the west plain, which extends five or six miles to the hills. A little lower on the eastern side is a second great gun, called Kalapahar, or black mountain, and lower still or the west side by which we ascended is another nearly the size of the largest, named Meandah Tope. This, one of the native guides informed me, was cast by order of Alamgir. It has several indentations or bruises on it, the effect of having been struck by the iron *golas*, or cannon balls of besiegers. Besides these many smaller guns, some of which remain, were mounted in various parts of the fortress, and by which the town which extends for a mile or two at the N. W. foot of the mountain fortress must have been well defended, while the fortress itself, being scarped around the base for about 150 feet in perpendicular height, must have been impregnable whilst provisions and water lasted within, as no one could enter or pass along the den-like passages by which the summit is gained, except by treachery. Indeed the big gun at the summit may be said to have commanded the entire plain below for many miles, as it may be seen from a great distance. The view from the flag-staff is grand and beautiful, and as the morning sun rose bright and clear behind the low hills beyond the city the effect of the light and shade was particularly striking—the yet more distant and lofty hills to the westward catching the golden flood of light first and almost reflecting it back on the grim, lofty, and lonely fortress. Descending the fortress we hastened westward amid abundance of ruins to Roza, about six miles off Karghadwarra, or the *paper* village, as its name implies, was passed on the way. Here is a manufactory for *paper* (*karghaz*) which gives a name to the place and employment to the people, and the dull heavy thud of the pulping machine was heard as we passed. The long and steep ascent of the hills to the west is toilsome, but after accomplishing it the walk is down hill to the Ellora Caves. The pretty little town of Roza, with its ruined walls, stone houses, and Mussalman tombs nestles on the top of the hills,—which may be more properly called mountains. Aurungzebe's tomb and two or three large mosques are the chief points of interest here. But the tombs are very much smaller, and inferior in workmanship to those which are to be seen near several more northern towns and cities, as at Delhi, Agra, Lahore, and Ahmedabad; though several are in a substantial state of repair, as that of Aurungzebe and some others. The walls of the little city are strong and almost entire; and many of the houses though desolate are little injured and could easily be made tenantable if needed as they are all built of stone.

Little more than a mile below, and a little above the foot of the hills, on the west side, are the justly celebrated Ellora or Verawal caves. A good road, lately well repaired, leads up to them, and a man on horseback may ride all the way over the hills from Verawal on the west, to Doulutabad or Aurungabad on the east; though carts could hardly be drawn over the steep and lofty hills. The largest and by far the most beautiful of all the cave temples, the *Kylas* or *paradise*, is within a few yards of this road; it is the most northern, and the rest are at no great distance southward. Ferguson, who assigns to these caves an origin in the ninth or tenth century, says of the Kylas—"Its beauty and singularity have always excited the astonishment of travellers, and in consequence it is better known than almost any other structure in the country, from the numerous views and sketches of it that have been published. It is not a mere chamber cut in the rock, but is a model of a complete temple such as might have been erected on the plain. In other words, the rock has been cut away externally as well as internally. No insular rock being available, a pit was dug in the sloping side of a hill, about 270 feet in length and 150 feet wide. In the centre of this rectangular court stands the temple, consisting of a vimana between 80 feet and 90 feet in height, preceded by a large square porch supported by sixteen columns; before this stands a detached porch reached by a bridge; and in front of all stands the gateway, which is in like manner connected with the last porch by a bridge, the whole being cut out of the native rock. There are two square pillars, or deepdans (literally lamp-posts), left standing, one on each of the detached porch." There are also in front of these pillars, which are about 18 feet high, two colossal elephants almost entire, cut, in like manner, from the rock. While around and running some 40 or 50 yards underneath the mountain, on three sides of the quadrangle, are extensive apartments of two, and in some places three, stories in height. And in those on the eastern side is a large linga shrine. The whole, but especially the detached temple, is profusely adorned with sculptures representing various gods and heroes of the Hindu mythology; nearly the whole of the temples, too, bear evidence of having been richly coloured and decorated. Another of the temples with a large linga shrine has eight square pillars each way, supporting the roof, or 64 in all. The distance between the pillars is five paces, and the pillars are over three feet square at the base. This cave extends probably over an area of 40 yards square or more, beneath the solid rock. This and one or two others I found occupied by weavers who were plying their useful trade by preparing their warps in these cool recesses. A quiet contrast for its innocent and beneficial utility to the webs of wickedness formerly woven there, in the abominable worship for which some of them were designed. One, a Chaitya, or cave temple, with arched roof as if built, is in this respect as well as in several others, very different from the rest. It has a gallery at the west entrance, over which the light enters and falls on an idol image with its attendants, which are carved as if resting upon a large circular takht or throne covered with sculptures, which rises like a large pillar to a height of about ten feet in the centre of the east end. This end is apseidal or semicircular with four pillars at the back of the idol as if to support the roof, twelve more being situated on each side exclusive of the square masses supporting the entrance. Hence this temple presents the appearance of a nave and side aisles not very dissimilar from a church. Poojah or worship is still some times performed here, as also at the linga shrines; though the number of devotees on ordinary occasions is small; and the caves have altogether a desolate and forsaken appearance. Their extent and magnificence, as well as their style, design, and purposes afford subjects for deeply interesting study and close and patient research. My visit was but short and some would say hurried, but I was amply repaid for the effort required. It is not my purpose to describe what has been so often and so ably done by others, but to show that these most interesting monuments of Hindu architecture may be visited, and that with much pleasure, and an interest never to be forgotten, even by those who have at their disposal both time and money for such pleasures, only in a very limited measure.

After viewing the caves I started, still on foot, with my worthy guide for Deogaum bungalow, about ten miles distant, and the white dome of which is visible the greater part of the way. Several objects of interest were to be seen on the road—several Mussalman tombs, a large Hindu temple at Verawul, farther on a deep tank with twelve small temples on the platform just above the water, containing small linga shrines. Even the rude fortifications of the little city villages and the oddly carved houses are not without interest to a traveller. But time forbade me to linger amongst them, and I only stopped to refresh myself with an occasional draught of water and a biscuit or ginger-nut and then pushed on across a well wooded and fertile belt of country, westward of the hills to Deogaum. Here I arrived at noon, in time to partake of refreshment and a bath (the last by no means the least refreshing after the somewhat warm walk of the last two or three hours) before the arrival of the mail cart from Aurungabad, 21 miles distant by road. On this, which by the way was well covered to protect passengers from the sun or rain, I took my seat shortly after, and was conveyed by a not unpleasant ride (as I rested meanwhile) to Nandgaum, 33 miles distant, where I arrived shortly after sunset. A good night's rest followed, and the next day at 3 P.M. I was at my usual duties in Bombay, having been absent exactly *three days and six hours*. The distance travelled out and back was not much over 462 miles unless the walks about the cities, fort, hills, tombs and caves are included.

30th April.   VIATOR.

THE VICEROY AND THE CASHMERE RAJAH.

ON Monday, the 2nd instant, at 7 o'clock A.M., the Viceroy and Governor General received the Maharaja of Jummo and Cashmere in private durbar at Sealkote. The Military Secretaries to the Viceroy and to the Punjab Government, and an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy, with an escort of Irregular Cavalry proceeded to the camp of the Maharaja and conducted him in their carriage to the durbar. On alighting from his carriage, the Maharaja was received by the Secretaries to the Governments of India and the Punjab, and was conducted by them to the Viceroy, who met His Highness at the border of the carpet, shook hands with him, and conducted him to a seat on his right. The Maharaja was accompanied by the heir-apparent and 17 sirdars and attendants. The Maharaja and the heir-apparent received Sirwarnas. Suitable presents were also given to the Maharaja, the heir-apparent, and Raja Moti Sing—a relative of the Maharaja. The attendants presented nuzzurs, which were touched and remitted. *Uttur* and *pawn* were distributed to the Maharaja by the Viceroy and Governor General, and to the others by the Secretary. On taking leave, the Maharaja was accompanied by the Governor General to the border of the carpet, and conducted by the Secretaries to the Governments of India and the Punjab to the carriage, and by the Military Secretaries to the Viceroy and the Punjab Government to his camp. Troops were drawn out to line the street and present arms. A salute of nineteen guns was fired on the arrival of the Maharaja, and again on his departure.

On the same day, at 6 P.M., the Viceroy and Governor General, attended by the officers of his personal and official staff, the civil and military officers of the Punjab Government present at Sealkote, the General Commanding and his Staff, proceeded in state under a royal salute to return the visit of the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere. The Maharaja deputed his son with two officers of State to the Viceroy's residence and himself came out half-way to receive and conduct His Excellency to his camp. The Viceroy and the officers in attendance took their seats on the right of the Maharaja, and the Secretaries to the Governments of India and the Punjab on the left. The Maharaja presented the usual Sirwarna. The attendants of the Maharaja presented nuzzurs, which were touched and remitted, and the Maharaja presented to His Excellency the usual gifts. *Uttur* and *pawn* were served to the Viceroy by the Maharaja, and to the others by one of his principal officers. The Maharaja conducted His Excellency to the place where he entered his carriage, and the heir-apparent accompanied His Excellency a short distance from the camp. A royal salute was fired by the Maharaja on the arrival and departure of the Viceroy.—*Gazette of India*, May 7.

BOMBAY FINANCES.

APPENDED is an official statement, bearing the signature of Mr. C. E. Chapman, (Officiating Accountant General,) of Receipts and Disbursements of the Civil Departments, Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarters of 1869-70, ending 31st March 1870, as compared with Budget Estimates and Assignments, being the approximate actuals of the year.

RECEIPTS.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1st 2nd and 3rd Quarters ending 31st December 1869.	4th Quarter ending 31st March 1870.	Total of Twelve Months.	Total of Budget 12 Months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	92,58,663	2,62,97,571	3,55,56,234	3,56,40,000
Tributes	5,23,488	3,43,225	8,66,713	
Forest	6,92,611	5,42,646	12,35,257	8,79,000
Excise	30,59,293	13,47,235	44,06,528	10,16,000
Assessed Taxes	15,27,380	8,03,330	23,30,710	
Customs	5[illegible],12,085	25,41,511	84,53,596	43,50,000
Salt	35,40,617	23,81,363	59,[illegible]2,48[illegible]	23,70,[illegible]00
Opium	1,70,15,956	65,56,824	2,35,72,780	88,00,000
Stamps	35,40,910	11,27,248	46,68,158	58,00,000
Mint	6,19,525	1,75,883	7,95,408	2,34,28,000
Law and Justice	8,66,745	2,82,16[illegible]	11,48,9[illegible]	49,50,000
Police	1,11,877	38,653	1,50,530	5,86,00[illegible]
Marine	5,20,35[illegible]	7,49,89[illegible]	12,70,24[illegible]	19,50,0[illegible]0
Education	1,02,871	10,079	1,12,95[illegible]	1,54,000
Interest	6,43,184	2,39,73[illegible]	8,82,919	8,83,000
Miscellaneous	6,81,3[illegible]4	10,06,4[illegible]7	(a)16,87,791	1,50,000 2,0[illegible],000
Total Revenues	4,86,25,941	4,44,35,26[illegible]	9,30,61,206	20,0[illegible],000
Army*	27,87,818	9,78,06[illegible]	37,65,8[illegible]	1,31,51,000
Public Works*	33,27,850	25,18,49[illegible]	58,46,34[illegible]	
Debt and Remittances	18,18,10,72[illegible]	7,17,13,65[illegible]	25,35,24,38[illegible]	....
Cash Balances	2,01,13,381	1,46,08,29[illegible]	2,01,13,381	
Grand Total	25,66,65,715	1341,53,789	[illegible]7,63,11,21[illegible]	....

DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS.

Funds—Service	11,72,436	1,10,238	12,82,674	....
" Local	34,07,855	41,47,627	75,55,482	....
Deposits	39,80,558	14,96,461	54,76,969	....
Savings Bank	14,03,631	2,85,831	16,89,462	....
Sale Proceeds of Waste Lands	2,948	....	2,948	....
Advances Recoverable	24,66,798	16,49,611	41,16,409	....
Suspense Account	45,274		45,274	....
Railways	1,84,13,475	88,02,636	2,72,16,111	....
Bill Transactions between Districts	94,75,680	44,40,520	1,39,16,180	....
Mint Certificates (Bullion)	2,70,19,304	81,58,179	3,51,77,483	....
Remittances between Districts and Departments	7,91,77,133	3,43,88,226	11,35,65,359	....
Account Current, London	1,95,50,337	16,44,33[illegible]	2,11,94,66[illegible]	....
Account Current, India	1,25,26,225	48,54,063	1,73,80,288	....
Account Current, Madras	2,22,679	80,440	3,03,11[illegible]	....
Account Current, Bengal	3,68,215	17,971	3,86,186	....
Account Current, Punjab	21,138	1,17,671	1,38,809	....
Account Current, Central Provinces	9,63,627	10,79,710	20,43,337	....
Account Current, North West Provinces	2,249	5,676	7,92[illegible]	....
Bills Payable (other Governments)	12,39,479	2,13,205	14,52,684	....
Money Orders (other Governments)	3,51,754	2,21,263	5,73,01[illegible]	....
Total	18,18,10,725	7,18,13,656	25,35,24,38[illegible]	....

(*a*). To this an addition in the Final Result is estimated of... Rs. 5,35,500
Viz. on account of Adjustments of Balances of the Military Fund... " 4,51,000
Ditto Medical Fund... " 61,000
Difference of Exchange on Annuities of Civil Fund Paid in England... " 23,500

DISBURSEMENTS.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1st and 2nd Quarters ending 31st December 1869.	4th Quarter ending 31st March 1870.	Total of Twelve Months.	Budget Grant 12 Months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest	8,68,729	26,193	8,94,922	9,63,500
Refunds, and Drawbacks	7,29,426	3,25,990	10,55,416	7,65,200
Land Revenue	30,87,777	11,11,969	41,99,746	41,20,600
Forest	3,82,092	1,62,726	5,44,818	5,96,800
Excise	2,37,979	3,19,[illegible]07	5,56,986	6,02,200
Assessed Taxes	41,975	10,704	52,679	75,000
Customs	6,59,807	2,17,623	8,77,340	9,00,500
Salt	2,55,389	84,855	3,40,244	3,14,500
Opium	25,080	6,289	31,369	38,400
Stamps	1,50,943	50,054	2,0[illegible],997	1,84,612
Mint	2,38,152	97,371	3,35,523	2,99,700
Allowances, &c.	10,15,531	16,37,471	26,53,0[illegible]2	33,28,000
Administration &c.	12,68,468	4,50,938	17,19,406	17,48,600
Law and Justice	36,54,751	12,97,949	49,52,70[illegible]	49,08,100
Police	26,24,613	12,66,173	38,90,786	33,14,600
Marine	14,57,327	7,72,400	22,29,727	21,84,881
Education	8,17,893	2,47,689	10,65,582	10,83,600
Ecclesiastical	2,50,290	84,981	3,35,271	8,49,100
Medical Services	6,95,481	2,72,681	9,68,165	8,59,940
Stationery & Printing	2,89,859	73,670	3,63,529	3,40,400
Political Agencies	9,15,043	2,48,530	11,63,573	9,92,780
Allowances and Assignments	20,83,910	48,77,859	69,61,769	69,36,900
Miscellaneous	9,83,03[illegible]	3,55,891	13,38,928	10,092,445
Superannuation	10,41,272	2,65,641	13,[illegible]9,912	13,89,100
Total Charges	2,37,74,822	1,42,64,687	3,80,[illegible]9,509	3,74,27,388
Army*	2,04,41,806	68,99,907	2,73,41,713	
Public Works*	1,[illegible]5,65,766	63,79,376	1,99,45,142	
Debt and Remittances	18,42,75,030	7,25,89,543	25,68,55,573	
Cash Balances	1,46,08,291	3,41,29,276	3,41,26,276	
Grand Total	25,66,65,715	134253,769	37,63,11,21[illegible]	

DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS.

Funds—Service	4,56,185	2,35,9[illegible]5	6,92,040	......
" Local	45,77,367	18,55,522	64,32,889	......
Deposits	40,65,075	13,63,940	54,32,015	......
Sale Proceeds of Waste Lands	66,168	......	66,1[illegible]	......
Savings Bank	7,63,724	5,21,386	12,85,110	......
Suspense Account	......	45,274	45,274	......
Advances Recoverable	41,73,463	9,02,826	50,76,289	......
Railway	2,82,33,300	42,11,902	3,24,45,111	......
Bill Transactions between Districts	98,49,977	46,76,335	1,45,26,312	......
Mint Certificates (Bullion)	2,62,60,836	89,05,585	3,51,66,421	......
Remittances between Districts & Departments	7,87,01,661	3,44,20,710	11,31,22,371	......
Account Current, London	1,41,62,913	66,49,398	2,08,12,311	......
Account Current, India	88,87,620	61,49,851	1,50,37,471	......
Account Current, Madras	6,733	1,175	7,908	......
Account Current, Bengal	54,436	7,793	62,229	......
Account Current, Punjab	2,57,643	3,34,468	5,92,111	......
Account Current, Central Provinces	11,37,126	3,36,053	14,73,179	......
Account Current, British Burmah	......	10,971	10,971	......
Account Current, N. W. Provinces	10,089	3,590	13,679	......
Bills Payable (other Governments)	23,29,124	18,06,124	41,35,248	......
Money Orders (other Governments)	2,78,738	1,41,735	4,20,473	......
Total	18,42,75,030	7,25,89,543	25,68,55,573	......

(*b*.) To this total of Charges an addition in the Final Result is estimated of Rs. 8,89,000 on account of Stores—Commissariat, Ordnance and Medical, which is to be distributed amongst the various Heads; also of Official Postage Rs. 42,000.

* These figures are not from the Accountants of the Military and Public Works Departments, but represent the actual sums credited in the accounts of the Civil Treasuries. The same remark applies to the Disbursement side of this Account.

THE *Athenæum* states that Mr. Disraeli was offered £10,000 for his new novel of "Lothair," which was to be published on the 2nd of May, and that he was offered £4,000 for its use in a periodical.

M. DE BERIOT, the once famous violinist, and who was even better known to the last generation as the husband of the great Madame Malibran, has recently died at Louvain in the 68th year of his age. For years past he had been blind and paralyzed, and lived habitually in Paris, but had lately returned to his native town, Louvain, where he was attacked with his fatal illness.

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INDIAN MUSIC.

Dancing and Music, according to the natives, are the two points on which India leads the world. In arts, science, law, literature, or anything else, they are content to sit below Europe, but in the dance and song natives allow no superiors. These opinions, by civilization generally, are held as absurd, and the nautch and the nasal droning of this country looked upon as the nadir instead of the zenith of the graces of the feet and lips; but the natives have found at least one supporter who is not afraid to confess to his beliefs. In the *Histoire Génerale de la Musique*, M. Fetis (a Belgian) gives it as his opinion founded upon long research amongst the music of all the races of the world—that the principles of harmony as received at a Monday "pop," or Italian opera were derived (perhaps by means of gypsies) through Hungary, Turkey, Persia—from in the first instance, Hindoostan.—*Pioneer*.

LATEST CABUL NEWS.

The King of Bokhara's son is said to have returned from St. Petersburgh, but as yet it is not known whether his mission has been successful or not.

A regiment has been ordered to march from Candahar upon Kulat, where Mahomed Alum Khan at the head of 600 Tokhi levies has raised the standard of revolt.

Eesa Khan, the Deputy of the Ameer, has sent trans-Oxus news to the following effect:—"Two brigades of Russian troops have left Samarcand, one for Shuhr-i-Subz and the other for Bokhara. The King of Bokhara is also making preparations for a religious war and has collected his troops." It is given out in Turkistan, so a merchant reports in Cabul, that the Russians are marching upon Khiva. The same informant further asserts that the Russians have ordered the King of Bokhara to furnish them with supplies *en route*, and to contribute a contingent of 5,000 men to the army of invasion. A messenger, or rather spy, despatched by General Furamooz Khan, the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief, towards Samarcand, has returned with the news that "Jândar, an officer of the Russians," has arrived in that city with 2,000 troops, and that on his arrival, Abdool Rahman Khan was sent to Tashkend with forty of his adherents. Sirdar Ishaq Khan, according to the same authority, is encamped in Samarcand and receives 550 tungas (about Rs. 180) per diem subsistence allowance.

The Ameer's infantry at Tukhtapool, there can be little doubt, have mutinied. Fortunately the treasury had been removed shortly before the outbreak, so that beyond plundering a few shops the mutineers were unable to do any mischief. Their causes for complaint are (1), that two months' pay, instead of one, was deducted for "uniform:" (2), that they have not yet had that uniform: (3), that they were promised last year to be transferred to Cabul: (4), that the price of grain has been fixed too high: (5), that their pay is in arrears.—*Pioneer*, May 10.

THE BOMBAY COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the Cotton Supply Association

Sheweth,—That your memorialists, whilst viewing with satisfaction the various efforts now being made in India by the officers of Government to promote and extend the cultivation of cotton, regret to state that, in their opinion, the measures lately passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, and called the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act of 1869, will have a tendency to discourage continued efforts on the part of the cultivator.

That your memorialists consider the provisions of the bill to be too stringent in their nature, and the penalties too heavy.

Your memorialists respectfully suggest that as all fraudulent packing must be effected at the public press factory, each bale or package should be branded with the name of the owner, which in their opinion would be sufficient to identify his responsibility.

Your memorialists suggest that a rule somewhat of the same nature as that embodied in the fifth rule of the New Orleans Cotton Shippers' Association, for the detection of frauds, false packing, &c., would be more calculated to check fraudulent packing. The rule is as follows:—

"This Association guarantees the prosecution of any claim by a member for false-packed cotton when properly authenticated by certificates bearing shipping mark, number, and planter's mark, properly signed and sworn to before a magistrate, and with the United States Consul's certificate attached. These claims must, in all cases, be prosecuted within nine months from the date of purchase."

Your memorialists believe that an enactment in the same sense, substituting "the presser" for "the planter," if applied to India, would prove of the greatest benefit to the grower and the exporter.

Your memorialists are decidedly of opinion that the Act as it now stands cannot accomplish the beneficial object for which it was passed, namely, to protect the buyer from loss through false or fraudulent packing, whereas the rule in operation in New Orleans wholly answers that purpose, by rendering the seller liable for the space of nine months for any frauds, but which in the case of India should be extended to twelve months.

Your memorialists are also of opinion that the use of the saw-gin is detrimental and injurious to the staple, the cotton cleaned thereby being almost invariably deteriorated as compared with that cleaned by the roller-gin, and they consider that all measures proposed in the bill for repairing and licensing the use of such gins as superfluous.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully submit that more lenient, but still more effective, requirements may be substituted in place of the present stringent clauses of the bill, with a view to the improvement of the staple and better cleaning of the cotton; and they beg most respectfully that your consent to the passing of the measure in its present shape may be withheld.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

John Cheetham, President.
Edmund Ashworth, Vice-President.
Malcolm Ross, Treasurer.
John Towers, pro Secretary.

Manchester, March 11th, 1870.

A reply has since (says the *Cotton Supply Reporter*) been received by the Association from the India Office, stating that, as far as the Duke of Argyll is aware, the Act has not received the sanction of the Governor-General, nor have the papers respecting it been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and that when the Act shall in due course be submitted for His Grace's approval, the representations contained in the memorial shall have due consideration.

The following other Memorial on this subject has been sent to the Duke of Argyll by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—

"To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, &c., Secretary of State for India and President of the Council of India, K. T.,

"The Memorial of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by their Chairman,

"Respectfully sheweth,—That your memorialists, as representatives of commercial interests in Lancashire, the seat of the cotton manufactures, are deeply interested in all which concerns the cultivation of cotton, and are especially solicitous for the promotion of measures which will augment its supply and improve the condition in which it is delivered at the ports of the United Kingdom.

"That the Cotton Frauds Bill, as passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay in October last, has had their careful consideration; and, whilst your memorialists would regard with satisfaction any wise measure of legislation for the suppression of fraud and the prevention of adulteration in the cotton trade, they feel constrained to remonstrate against this act in its present form, as being harsh and unduly stringent in its provisions.

"That if carried into effect it would, in the opinion of your memorialists, interfere with the free cultivation of cotton by the imposition of serious penalties for offences, many of which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to define, and in other respects would introduce vexatious impediments to the transit of cotton to the ports of shipment.

"That your memorialists are averse from seeing any one article of commerce subjected to special legislation, and although all proper and necessary protection should be afforded to the trade against exceptional abuses, yet it is believed that the natives of India will ere long discern the advantages which accrue to the conditions of fair and legitimate trade, and that these advantages will in this, as in similar cases, ultimately provide a natural and sufficient remedy.

"That your memorialists are encouraged in this view from their experience of the condition in which the cottons of Western India are now delivered in this country. At the same time, they concur in the provisions of sections 14, 15, and 16 of the Act applying to the licencees of presses, who are required to keep 'a daily register of all cotton brought for compression and branding,' but in the opinion of your memorialists it should be further enacted that the press owner be held responsible for the consequences of all false packing.

"That the application of the Act to one presidency alone, whilst no similar provisions are made in respect of Bengal and Madras, both of which are concerned in cotton export, appears to your memorialists inexpedient and unfair, more especially as your memorialists are informed that the shipments of cotton from Madras, commonly called 'Western' cotton, leave much to be desired in regard to packing and the deliberate intermixture of seed, after ginning, in the bales.

"That clause 28 seems to your memorialists framed with a view to give a monopoly to a particular factory, and they would respectfully suggest that all parties should be at perfect liberty to repair their saw-gins at any factory and in any manner they think best for their own interests. Finally, that in the absence of a positive demand for further and more stringent enactments for the protection of the Bombay cotton trade, either in Bombay itself or by the trade in this country, your memorialists pray on this ground, as also for the other reason adduced, that the Government at home will refuse their sanction to a measure the provisions of which are so exceptionally severe and coercive.—And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) "J. M. Bennett, President.
"Thos. Browning, Secretary.

"March 5th, 1870."

INADEQUACY OF THE VAGRANCY ACT.

The Vagrancy Act was broken down before it could be brought into operation. It is well known that as far as Calcutta is concerned, the Act was chiefly required to enable Government to deal with the loafers who come up from Australia as grooms in charge of horses, and are here discharged to find what employment they can. Between August and February last 104 men of this class were landed in Calcutta. Of these 16 got shipped off elsewere, 10 found work, 23 are in hospital or the alms-house, 2 died, and 53 have disappeared into the interior. The Vagrancy Act does not enable Government to make the shippers or importers of horses liable for the expense of removing them, as section 31 only applies to engagements made for work in this country. Workhouses are not yet provided, and when they are the expense of dealing with such numbers will be enormous. The Act must be amended so as to make the importers liable, leaving them to recover from the shippers. Not a very creditable testimony, by the way, to the care of our legislators.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of Act VII. of 1870 (the Court Fees Act) applicable to the cantonments in Central India.

Brazilian grass (*Panicum Spectabile*) is being tried at the Koruntadhee Stud Depôt, and when further supplies can be procured will be introduced into the Ghazeepore and Buxar Depôts also.—*Pioneer*, May 10.

It is rumoured that Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M.A., Principal of the Presidency College and Registrar of the Calcutta University, will be appointed Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa College, in addition to his other duties.—*Indian Daily News*, May 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg with the powers of a local Government, under Act XX. of 1869, in respect to all matters connected with the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

The China nettle, it has been discovered, is a native of British Burmah and can be found in profusion in the districts of Mergui and Tavoy. As neither of these provinces have any peculiar trade or production of their own, the cultivation of the Rheea would fill up vacuum which it is only natural Tenasserim must abhor.—*Pioneer*.

The Hon'ble C. A. Turner, Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court, Allahabad, has, through the Government Advocate, invited the members of the Bar to suggest rules of practice, to remedy a want which has long been felt in the Court. Mr. Jardine, in reply, expressed the gratification of the Bar at being taken into counsel on the subject, and promised His Lordship their heartiest co-operation.—*Pioneer*, May 10.

Besides the numerous barristers practising at the local bar we observe that scarcely a month passes without attorneys being admitted on the rolls of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. At the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, upon the motion of Mr. Mayne, before Mr. Justice Holloway and Mr. Justice Innes, Mr. Alfred Champion, solicitor of H. M.'s Court of Chancery, London, was admitted and enrolled as an attorney of the High Court on his taking the usual oath and signing declarations.—*Madras Mail*, May 7.

In an editorial which appeared in the *Englishman* of the 22nd of November last, regarding the death of a prisoner in the Rawul Pindee jail, some statements were introduced, which seriously reflected on the character and conduct of Assistant Surgeon Lyons, the medical officer formerly in charge of the Rawul Pindee jail. We now find that some of such statements were wholly incorrect, while the others were highly coloured exaggerations of the real facts of the case, and we therefore apologise to Assistant Surgeon Lyons for the publication of the editorial in question, and for the imputations against him which it contained.—*Englishman*, May 9.

We hear that the friends of the young native lady, whose baptism into the Christian faith we recently reported, are going to move the High Court on the subject. If it is intended to ask the Court, in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction, for a rule, calling upon the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, the missionary, to show cause why he should not restore the young lady to her natural guardians. So far as we have been able to glean the facts of the case, it appears that the young lady was in the habit of receiving her lessons from a zenana teacher, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, by whom she was removed without the knowledge of her widowed mother. The young lady was shortly after this baptized by the Rev. J. Vaughan, who placed her in the house of one Hazra, a native convert, where she has since remained.—*Indian Daily News*, May 9.

What is the law as to the acquisition of land by a British subject in a foreign native State? The Bengal Government at any rate has no doubts on the point where the British subject happens also to be an officer of Government. We learn that last year two surveyors employed in the Eastern Dwars Survey obtained from the Audiforung and Thimboo Jungpens a perpetual grant of a strip of territory extending along the Bhutan frontier from the Monass to the Sunkoss. In consideration of a *salami* of Rs. 500, and a yearly payment of a similar sum, they were to be permitted to fell timber along the whole frontier line. It is obvious that such a transaction was calculated to lead to the most serious complications with the Government of Bhutan, which would be quite incapable hereafter of distinguishing between the acts of the British Government and those of its officers in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor appears to have summarily forbidden the gentlemen concerned to cross the frontier, warned them either to surrender the grant or their employment in the Survey Department, rated them roundly for thus placing themselves under obligations to the subordinate officials of a power whose frontier might be affected by their survey, and informed the Bhutan Government that the transaction was unauthorised and would not be recognised. Wholesome but unpleasant for those concerned.—*Pioneer*.

Dry-earth is the battle cry of so many of the champions of sanitation that more than ordinary interests attaches to the infrequent individual who shouts "crimation." Among the minority is the writer of those thoughtful articles on Dalhousie, which have appeared in the last two or three numbers of the *Indian Medical Gazette*. In treating of the remedies for one of the largest and worst evils of the times—defective sanitation—it seems almost like trifling to suggest such measures as weeding and as cutting down of bushes, but nevertheless it is, as the writer shows, by keeping down excessive vegetation that the best results may be looked for, for thick underwood fosters the pernicious growth of smaller herbage, and it is to this herbage, rank grass and weeds that sickly fogs cling, and it is from them that exhales that malarious steamy air whose breaths is fever and touch ague. Once cut down, this herbage should be destroyed by fire and not left, as is generally done, to rot upon the surface. This, however, is only one-half the cure, for it does not apply to the bazaars and streets where there is of course no vegetation and so much filth. Latrines is the other edge of the sword, with which Dr. Birch does battle with uncleanliness, and the system which he advises looks so simple and yet is so efficient, that if it were carried out, the health of Dalhousie would certainly be maintained at its highest standard.—*Pioneer*.

A standing grievance, connected with the holding of Sessions, is the principle or want of principle upon which special jurors are chosen. There is not, with regard to special jurors, the "heart-burning" that used to be complained of before the abolition of the grand jury. All eligible are not now admitted on the special jury list as they were on the old grand jury list. It is not, fortunately, now any question of social standing that constitutes the grievance, but the fact of carelessness on the part of those who annually revise the lists. There are more gentlemen eligible for the special jury panel than its necessities require, for the matter of that, however, a special jury is not required,—it is an anachronism,—consequently a number of the eligibles are posted to the common jury list. But there seem to be no intelligible plan upon which this is done. Some gentlemen seem to be posted to the special jury list, immediately on arrival, while others,—heads and representatives of mercantile firms,—are posted to the common jury list, on which they remain for years. We submit that there should be some order of selection intelligible to the "gentlemen of social position and business habits" in order that they may know why A who has just arrived should be more favoured than B who has, for years, "served his country" as a common juror. The work of the latter is much closer and more onerous than that of the former, and if no better order of selection for the special jury can be discovered, we suggest, as a learned judge once did to a barrister, that alphabetical order would be better than no order.—*Madras Athenæum*.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 31st March 1870.

In the report now received from the Home Department, the Government of Bengal complains of the terms of the resolution of the 8th of September, and controverts some of the assertions that it contains.

2. The object of that resolution was generally to invite attention to the large expenditure in Bengal for giving an advanced education to classes of the population who, it was believed, might be expected to provide for their own education, and had ample inducements to do so, without much, if any, pecuniary assistance from the State. Considering the very limited funds available for the development of education, and the urgent importance of expending whatever money can be allotted by the State for this object in the most economical manner, the Government of India invited the Government of Bengal to enquire whether the time had not come, and whether means could not be found, for setting free some of the funds now devoted to high English education.

3. The Government of Bengal appears to have regarded this invitation as indicating disapproval of the principle upon which the Educational Department is administered in the Lower Provinces.

4. It is urged, in the first place, that to take cognisance only of the imperial income and expenditure on account of education in Bengal, without at the same time referring to the sums raised and spent by the local Government which do not appear in the imperial accounts, is calculated to lead to inferences unfair to the people of Bengal, and injurious to the cause of education there.

5. The Government of India regrets that the Government of Bengal should have deduced from the resolution of September inferences in no way intended by the Governor General in Council. That resolution had reference only to the effect of the expenditure for education in Bengal upon the imperial finances, and it would not have been consistent with its object to add to the figures which showed this effect any local revenues or expenditure. Doubtless, no complete opinion can be formed of the progress of education in Bengal without taking as much note of local as of imperial income and expenditure upon it; and any account of the operations of the Educational Department, which excluded local income and expenditure would be wholly unsatisfactory. But it does not follow that it was improper in the resolution of September to deal with the imperial receipts and expenditure only; for the Government of India was considering nothing else. It is very desirable that all possible misunderstanding on this point should now be removed.

6. Further, the Government of Bengal urges that it is a mistake to suppose that "the bulk of the State expenditure for education in Bengal is for *high English education*," and asserts that not more than about £54,000 is so spent. The resolution of September stated only the general impression of the Government of India based upon the imperial accounts, in which the classification of educational expenditure is not very detailed. Dividing the imperial educational expenditure, so far as the imperial accounts furnish the means of doing so, between English and Vernacular education, and distributing the expenditure not susceptible of classification rateably between these two heads, the Government of India find that more than three-fourths* of the gross imperial expenditure on education in Bengal in 1868-69 was on account of English education. Calculated in the same way, the earlier figures exhibit a still larger proportion of the expenditure as devoted to English only. The Governor General in Council acknowledges that the opinion expressed by him agrees very much with this figured result.

7. He is, however, glad to find from the educational section of the administration report of the Lower Provinces for 1868-69 (*vide* abstract in the appendix) that a much larger proportion of the unclassified expenditure than was supposed is on account of Vernacular education. Dividing the figures on pages 216 and 217 of that report between English and Vernacular, and distributing the charge for direction, inspection, and miscellaneous rateably between the two, the Governor General in Council finds that £92,492 were spent upon English, and £59,234 on Vernacular education, being in the proportion of about 60·96 and 39·04 per cent., respectively.

8. The difference between these figures and those given by the Government of Bengal arises probably from that Government attempting to distinguish between *high* and *other* English education. It is scarcely possible to make this distinction upon any satisfactory basis; and for the purposes with which the Government of India recorded the resolution of September 1869, all English education must be classed as high.

APPENDIX.

Bengal Administration Report for the year 1868-69.

Education.

	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Education—		
Government Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts	1,91,456	
Private Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts	25,720	
Higher and Middle Class Government English Schools	2,29,730	
Higher and Middle Class Private English Schools	2,00,334	
Higher and Middle Class Private for girls	18,673	
Scholarships in Government Colleges	60,282	
		A 7,26,195
	Proportion of C	1,98,727
		Rs. 9,24,922 or
		£92,492
		60·96

	Rs.	Rs.
Vernacular Education—		
Government Vernacular and Lower Schools	67,807	
Private ditto ditto	1,86,939	
Ditto ditto for Natives	37,153	
Government Normal Schools	1,15,219	
Private ditto ditto	9,336	
Government Scholarships tenable in Schools	48,411	
Endowed ditto ditto	202	
		B 4,65,067
	Proportion of C	1,27,268
		Rs. 5,92,335 or
		£59,234
		39·04

Direction	45,075	
Inspection	2,48,240	
Miscellaneous	32,680	
		C 3,25,995

Special—		
Law, Medicine, and English Colleges	1,26,985	
Government Madrissas	17,731	
,, Schools of Medicine	45,385	
School of Art	19,088	
Ditto (special)	1,000	
Special Arabic, Sanscrit, Medical, and Engineering	27,544	
		2,37,733
	Total	17,54,990

9. The principle which the Government of India had in mind in the resolution of September applies alike to all English education, viz., this, that the motives which induce the people to seek it are *primâ facie* sufficient for its rapid development without any contribution from the imperial finances. It is notorious that the same assertion can by no means be made in regard to Vernacular education. It may, it is believed, truly be said, in respect even to the most intellectually-advanced provinces of India, such as Bengal, that the desire for Vernacular education, or, as might distinctively be said, for education in order to develop the intellectual powers, apart from the immediate purpose of securing material advantages, is so low as perhaps hardly to exist. It is undeniable that in this form education needs, and ought to receive much artificial stimulus and encouragement.

10. The Government of India is glad to perceive that though dissatisfied with the terms of its resolution, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and the Director of Public Instruction admit the practicability of gradually, and with discretion, increasing the contributions of those who receive from the State, or by its aid, an English education.

11. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that this should be kept constantly and prominently in view, and that it should be, in accordance with the views expressed by successive Secretaries of State, the constant aim of the Supreme and the local Governments, co-operating cordially together, to reduce to the utmost the charge upon the State for English education with a view to render it as self-supporting as possible.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Bengal.

* The exact figures are £150,768 out of £200,089, or 75·35 percent.

From official returns of the railway accidents in England during the years 1862-67, it appears that in the six years, 1,268 persons were killed, and 4,426 injured. The railway companies paid £1,460,568 as compensation for personal injuries upon the railroads.

As a study for the curious we give the following cypher advertisement from the *Times* of 8th April:—"Frankenstein—Wjshg grws ikwh uja afo vp dnm eg ddwalgoo cobylhtf hzfq ko jgspoo lp dduf rh thksatf rt twqqschh qnlv tliodoong x iqs wjf stfvgow vxli grt tdhfwa dpz ogwgs wq nh ubig ihtf wtvvv nh k xlom qgwht blxf bqv xr obxfu fbunjqi swa snfqvz rh mrxf lp zrws ogwgsv."

Nowhere in the world is an affair of honour more punctiliously regarded than in Japan. The *hari-kari*, or happy despatch, leaps from its sheath into its owner's stomach at the smallest provocation, and a man lives only by his own forbearance. A curious case has lately happened which illustrates the morbid delicacy of the Japanese code of honour. Some officers of Prince Tosa's clan dressed themselves "for fun" in the garb of coolies and sallied forth. On their way they had to pass the guard-house of Prince Kaga, where, forgetting their assumed character, they omitted to uncover their heads, as coolies are bound to do under such circumstances. The officers on guard reprimanded them but instead of uncovering, Prince Tosa's men ran off. They were pursued and on one being captured the rest drew their swords: a fight ensued and a man was killed. The matter was of course now brought before a magistrate who ordered the murderers to apologise! Rather than thus disgrace themselves thirteen of the number committed the *hari kari*, that is, committed suicide.—*Pioneer*.

INVENTIONS.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and copies sent to the Bomboy Secretariat:—

No. 446.—Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, civil engineer, Darjeeling, for getting rid of night-soil and other filth by a process of carbonization or dry distillation with utilization of the products by which economy and freedom from nuisance will be secured.

No. 448.—Mr. Charles Fouracres, executive engineer in the Department of Public Works, Soane Circle, of the Central Workshops at Dehree, near Arrah, for excavating wells or the foundations of anicuts and other hydraulic works.

No. 450.—Mr. William Thurston Waite, of Southampton, England, Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, for improvements in the treatment of saccharine matters.

No. 452.—Mr. S. C. Davidson, tea planter, residing at Burkhola, Cachar, for a process of withering and preparing tea leaf previous to rolling, and of finally drying tea preparatory to packing, by exposure to the influences of the atmosphere of artificially-heated rooms.

No. 454.—Mr. Thomas McMeekin, manager of the Doodputlee tea garden in Cachar, and residing at Doodputlee, for improving the sifting of tea either before or after its manufacture.

No. 461.—Mr. James Nixon Grainger, civil engineer and general superintendent of Public Works Stores and Workshops at Madras, for working of punkahs by compressed air.

No. 463.—Mr. Francis Anthony Groves, coffee planter, Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, for improving the method of preparing coffee on estates.

No. 472.—Mr. Gustav Albrecht Carl Bremme, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, civil engineer, for certain improvements in the machinery for breaking and softening flax and other fibrous materials, which improvements are applicable to calendering rollers and other purposes.

No. 487.—Mr. George Eveleigh, of Tredegar Road, Bow, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the manufacture and purification of gas for lighting, and in the means of applying the same to heating purposes.

No. 488.—Mr. Jean Meille, of Grenoble, in the empire of France, for improvements in winding and spinning silk from cocoons.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by 17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

STATIONERY

Received every Mail, for Local, Mofussil, and Overland Correspondence.

DRAWING MATERIALS.

Of every description, adapted to Painting and to Pencil and Crayon Drawing.

DRAUGHTSMEN'S REQUISITES.

Drawing Boards, Tracing and Section Paper, Tracing Cloth, Papers mounted and unmounted, Vulcanite Seals, Squares, &c—hard smooth and do not work, Drawing Pens and Drawing Pins, Stencil Plates.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA. THE SOVEREIGN BOOT (FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS, 207 and 208 Oxford Street, London W.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824. Capital £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established in 1809.

The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

Chief Office. BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Direction.

President.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnells, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

Auditors.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition carries purity strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/8	per Rupee.
,, ,, 4 ,, ,,	1/11	do.
,, ,, 3 ,, ,,	1/10 15/16	do.
,, ,, 2 ,, ,,	1/10 13/16	do.
,, ,, 1 ,, ,,	1/10 3/4	do.
On demand	1/10 11/16	do.
,, Scotland and Ireland; Circular Notes for the use of Travellers	1/10 5/8	do.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
,, 12 ,, ,, 5 ,,

By order of the Directors, JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Re.
4 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11d. ,,
3 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
2 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 13/16d. ,,
1 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 3/4d. ,,
On demand	at 1s. 10 11/16d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland; Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 10 5/8d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months ... 5 per cent.
6 do. ... 4 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, just received a small consignment of FRESH SUPERIOR HAMS, price 12 annas per pound, to close shipment.—Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

A BAY ARAB HORSE (high caste) handsome, height 14-2, age 5 years and half off. Veterinary Certificate as to soundness. Apply to Captain KNATCHBULL, 95th Regiment.

Colaba, 7th May.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

STEVEN'S CELEBRATED BREAD MAKING MACHINES, FOR HOME USE,

Are very simple and portable, and specially adapted for the use of Residents in the Mofussil or Travellers in the districts.

Price (reduced to) Net ... Rs. 25.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SHIKARRING EXPEDITIONS.

SPILLER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING COOKING APPARATUS,

Comprising Grate, Kettle, Spirit Pan, and Frying Pan, complete in a locked case 12 inches square.

Cash Rs. 22-8. Credit Rs. 25.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application. W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.
Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Canton.

2 very handsome and light English-built Mail phaeton with sliding steps for Ladies.
1 ditto waggonette.
1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.

Just Landed ex Kemgong

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto ditto

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A new velocipede.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.

Just Landed.

2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and lark green and lining to match.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.
A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A Velocipede.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 13th May 1870.

NOTICES.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

JACQUES' CROQUET GAMES.

FANCY WORK BOXES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

HARMONIUMS, by the celebrated maker, Trayser of Stuttgart.
5 Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 p.m. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c. JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office, JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the BANK OF BOMBAY versus THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, LOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON. IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANK IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	,, 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	,, 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTION.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospital and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Carlsbad Wafers.	Gillott's Pens.	Portmanteaux.
Liqueur Dragees.	Photo. Lenses.	Corn Flour.
Truffled Pates.	Dietetic Biscuits.	Eye Baths.
Boneless Sardines.	Robinson's Barley	Eye Shades.
Epps's Cocoa.	DeRoo's Gutta Vitæ.	Dressing Combs.
Bottle Syringes.	Air Cushions.	Abdominal Belts.
Powder Boxes and Puffs.	Dalby's Carminative.	Allen's Hair Restorer
Drugs.	Surgical Appliances.	Chemicals.
Visiting Cards.	Note and Letter Papers.	Envelopes.
Nursery Biscuits.	Robb's Rusks.	Welch's Pills.
Davy's Diamond Cement.	Grimstone's Eye Snuff.	Playing Cards.
Briarwood Pipes.	Fusee Cases.	Studs.
Albums.	Rules.	Cutty Pipes.
Smelling Bottles.	Shoe Brushes.	Cricketer's Companion.
Stewed Pears.	Eleme Figs.	Muscatel Raisins.
Tooth Paste.	Odonto.	Butter.
Ham.	Bacon.	Cheese.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Fort, Meadow Street, No. 25.

SALE of valuable landed property at New Town, Grant Road near the Two Tanks, by order of the Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. James Connelly, deceased.

On Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, the following landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, cook-room, stable and godown standing thereon, together with the trees and plantations growing thereon, situate, lying, and being at New Town in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3,103, 3,104, 3,114, and 3,137 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment for the Mazagon district under No. 26, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixteen and one-third square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road called the Coomarwada Street, on or towards the west by the Mahomedan burial ground, on or towards the north by the Grant Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Bora Mahomed Ally Adumjee, the ground floor whereof was formerly and is now in the occupation of the Rev. C. Gilder, and the upper floor whereof was formerly in the occupation of Mr. T. Carpenter, but is now vacant.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock p.m., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

On account and at the risk of Cowasjee Muncherjee Kurunja—7 panorama balls of largest size, and a few lots of assorted panorama balls

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

10 bales 7 lbs. T cloth.
6 cases T red and blue check handkerchiefs.
2 cases Albert drops.
1 case sponge.
2 ditto penknives.
2 ditto scissors.
1 ditto dressing combs.
1 ditto mirror, tea services and teapots.
2 ditto assorted toys

An invoice of superior electro-plated plain Queen's fancy and King's fancy pattern table, dessert and tea spoons and forks, salt, egg, mustard and sugar spoons, sauce and soup ladles, pickle forks, fish carver in cases, butter knives, knife rests and cases, juvenile dessert, &c., &c., &c.

Bombay, 13th May 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

KHUNDALLAH HILL FOR SALE.

A piece of land for auction sale, at an early date, containing about 7 acres. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Bennett and Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Saturday, the 14th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

60 carboys of rosewater
500 gross corks
6 bales grey shirtings, 9 lbs.
3 ditto ditto jaconets

An invoice of best plated ware, such as liquor, cruet, and egg frames, tea sets, waiters, butter pots, &c.

7332/5—4 bales grey shirtings 7 lbs.
7300/6—7 ditto ditto 2½ lbs.
7373/83—11 ditto ditto 8½ lbs.

At 1 p.m.

One English built open carriage in good order, with a powerful Bay horse and harness complete.
One English-built brougham
A grey Arab horse
A child's poney
A pair of Australian bay large horses, goes in double harness.
A dark brown Australian mare, quiet in saddle, and fine trotter
4 velocipedes.
And any other carriages and horses offering

AUCTION SALE of Elkingston's best double plated silver, glass, and porcelainware.

To-morrow Saturday, the 14th inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, Elkingston's double plated silver ware, such as cruet pickle and egg stands, sauce baskets, soup tureens, sets of dish plate covers, tea sets, butter pots, sugar baskets, spoons and forks, napkin rings, taper and chamber candlesticks, waiters of sizes, flat dishes, fruit knives, rich cut quarts, pints, and half pint decanters, blue dinner services, &c.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a splendid piano, &c.

To-morrow Saturday, the 14th inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of S. J. Hurrell, Esq., Solicitor, proceeded to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, and pickle frames, tea set, waiters, bread basket, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining tables, sets of camp ditto in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys, English iron bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES, AT MEMON WADA AND DUNCAN ROAD.

On Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Jaitha Foora and Durga Jeeva the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Muckdoom Beebee, widow of Amroodinbia Ahmed Sahib Khutib Beebee Saheb, widow of Nacoda seedoodin Coor, and Fakeer Mahomed Amroodeen Khutib, the mortgagors, the following landed properties, viz.:—

All that right, title, and interest possessed by them in the Fuzundaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Memon Wada Street, and registered in the books of Fuzundar under No. 100, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 165, containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Bajeepula Cross Street on the west by Memon Wada Street, on the north by the property of Futmasub widow of Mahomed Bux bin Karrum Bux, and on the south by the property of Hussonjee Soolamar.

On the same day at 4 p.m.

All that right, title, and interest possessed by them in the Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town, Duncan Road, registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under No. 2,376, and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 94, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the east by public sweeper passage, on the west by Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Luxumon Nathoo, and on the south by the property of Muncherjee Cowasjee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A semi-grand rosewood piano by Broadwood, in fair order, to be sold cheap.

One handsome Cab, in very good order, suitable for an Arab horse from 14-1 to 14-3; also, a set of brass mounted harness of ditto.

A fine yacht with oars, sails, complete.

Bombay, 13th May 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BENGAL JUTE.

This day Friday the 13th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned. By order of Thucker Ramdass Khatpar

M R K—125 Bales Bengal jute ex ship John Elliott.
Ditto 125 ditto ditto ditto ex Douglas.

SALE OF Hardware, Sponge, Fancy Goods, Time-pieces, Clocks, &c.

This day Friday, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

Fire-proof safes 24 by 36 inch, patent mail axels, long bolts 1½ and 1¾ inch, carriage springs, key vices, tacks, sledge hammers, 15 and 21 day clocks, time-pieces, magenta colour, printed woollen table covers, &c.

SALE OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

To-morrow Saturday the 14th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale at the Borree Bunder where they now lie

885 Jarrah wood sleepers

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

6 bales grey shirtings
4 ditto ditto madapollams
3 ditto ditto jaconets
5 cases T red prints
2 ditto white mulls
3 ditto T red cambric
1 ditto plate glasses

A quantity of Bombay-made tent or canvas, striped, drill, check and coloured cloths, large and small bathing and table towels, napkins, &c.

On account and risk of Messrs. Loforte and Fils of Naples, by order of Messrs. Gaine, Oddeld and Co.

1 case superior kid gloves, ladies' and gentlemen's assorted colours.

GRAND SALE OF DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS.

On Tuesday, the 17th May, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to Auction Sale, at the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, opposite to the late shop of J. and W. Watson and Co., now known as "Jewanjee's Exchange," the sale commencing at 1 o'clock, a large assortment of loose diamonds of all sizes and of various qualities, consisting of brilliant, rose, and table diamonds.

These will be put up in small parcels to suit the requirements of purchasers, and the whole will be laid out in the above premises for inspection two days before the day of sale.

There will also be for sale several valuable Bracelets set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds, and several valuable ornaments such as earrings, &c., set with brilliants, rubies, and emeralds; some of the above are of immense value.

N.B.—A deposit of 15 per cent will be required from each purchaser, on the cost of each lot, upon same being knocked down. All further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale, or previously by application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE SHIP "PROSERPINE."

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms in Marine Street, the frigate built ship "Proserpine," together with all her masts, yards, sails, &c., which to her may appertain and be on board at the time or sale.

This fine vessel, 1001 tons per register, was built in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Plymouth, and is constructed entirely of oak, having been intended for a man-of-war. On this account her fastenings all of which are of copper throughout, are unusually heavy and in unusual quantity. In addition she is secured with having, lodging and diagonal knees, breast and after hooks, bilge straps, stout shelves, stringers and sister Keelson's. Has two decks, and beams for a third deck. Has trunk cabins and top gallant forecastle.

She was docked in Liverpool so late as 1867, when she was stripped, caulked, and yellow metalled over patent felt, and was classed in 1864 at Lloyd's A 1, for 8 eight years. She is amply provided, and is held in high estimation by the well known reliable Marine Surveyors, Captain Dixon and Blacknore.

This magnificent vessel can be seen any day riding gracefully at anchor in Bombay Harbour, and the list of stores will be shown, and all other information given, on application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A bay Arab horse sound and young.
A fine hansom cab.
A Crystal Palace garden engine, complete.

Bombay, 13th May 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

To-morrow Saturday, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Hodja Jakeria Hodja Ahmed, and on account of the first purchaser Vulloo Jairaz, ex ship John Elliott from Calcutta, 25 bales of gunny bags, No. 4.

TERMS—CASH.

On Sunday, the 15th day of May, instant, and if necessary following day, at 1 p.m., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will dispose of by public auction, at his residence, at Kalbadavy Road, near the entrance to the Dady Sett's Agiary Lane, the household furniture and miscellaneous articles, &c., belonging to Mr. L. H. Phillips, the same comprising cut glass & porcelainware, plated articles, carved sofa and conversation couches, blackwood circular and dining tables, without arm chairs, carved chiffoniers, folding and easy chairs, clocks and time pieces, a sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a large hand organ playing 30 airs, glass door cupboard, photographic cameras, lenses stands, &c., water fountains, blackwood child's cradle, folding table, writing desk, engravings in frames, globe and hanging argand lamps, marble and porcelain vases, ornaments, dressing glasses, inkstands, coffee machines, concertinas, flutinas, harp, porcelain statues, kerosine table lamps, self-acting fans, revolver, pocket pistol, a lot of brass and other tubes, panorama balls of sizes, Japanned fancy and lady's work boxes, toilet bottles, cigar stands, a lot of engineering and plumbering and carpenter tools, weighing machine, copper cooking utensils, and various other articles.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

GENUINE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very costly and handsome household furniture, rich cut glass and porcelainware, a first rate Thurston's full sized slate billiard table, an excellent mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., gas chandeliers, handsome velvet pile carpets, &c. at Mount Castle, Victoria Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Friday the 27th instant, and the day following at 1 p.m., at the above named place, the whole of the very elegant and valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c. &c. the property of W. A. Hurst, Esq., the full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.